هكذا من الاصل

TODAY'S WEATHER. FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy with showers. Temp. 9-6 (48-41). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 9-2 (48-36). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 9-3 (48-37). Tomorrow clear. Yesterday's temp. 9-8 (48-46). CHANNEL: Moderate to rough. ROME: Clear. Temp. 12-6 (54-36). NEW YORK: Showers. Temp. 17-5 (63-41). Yesterday's temp. 15-7 (59-45).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 12 S. | Luxembourg .. 20 L.Fr
Belgium ..... 30 B.Fr | Morocco ..... 2.50 Dr
Denmark ..... 3.50 D.Kr | Netherlands ... 1.50 Flor
Eire ..... 15 P. | Nigeria ..... 50 K
Finland ..... 2.20 F.M. | Norway ..... 3 N.Kr
France ..... 2.50 F. | Portugal ..... 12 Esc
Germany ..... 1.50 D.M | Spain ..... 30 Ptas
Great Britain ..... 15 P | Sweden ..... 2.50 S.Kr
Greece ..... 12 Drs | Switzerland ... 1.70 S.Fr
India ..... Rs 6 | Turkey ..... T.£8
Iran ..... 40 Rials | U.S. Military (Eur.) 20.35
Italy ..... 300 Lire | Yugoslavia ..... 9 D
Israel ..... I.£ 3.50

No. 28,872 * * PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1975 Established 1887

Spaniards to Swear In King

Against Castro, Lumumba

Evidence of Plots by CIA Is Cited by Senate Panel

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP).—U.S. officials initiated plots to assassinate Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba and Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and were involved in planned coups that resulted in the death of three other foreign leaders, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities reported today. None of the plots was successful.

The committee reported that it had uncovered plans to kill Chilean Gen. Rene Schneider, South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem and Dominican dictator Rafael Trujillo. All three men were killed but not apparently as the result of direct CIA action, the committee noted.

The committee also said that it had found some evidence of plots against President Sukarno of Indonesia and François (Papa Doc) Duvalier of Haiti.

The committee said that it was unable to determine whether any president explicitly ordered the assassination activity on the part of the CIA, but added that there was a strong chain of evidence suggesting that "the plot to assassinate Lumumba was authorized by President [Dwight] Eisenhower."

The unprecedented 347-page report, made public after a rare secret session of the entire Senate, was more ambiguous about the plots against Mr. Castro under both Presidents John Kennedy and Eisenhower, but charged that the chief executives clearly failed in their duties to prevent such "undesired activities from taking place."

Authorizations Unclear

Although rich in detail, the report repeatedly showed frustration over the committee's inability, after an arduous investigation that piled up almost 10,000 pages of testimony, to draw firm conclusions about who authorized the assassination plots.

Quoting the late President Kennedy, who once reportedly said, "We can't get into that kind of thing or we would all be targets," the committee concluded by proposing legislation that would make it a crime to kill or to conspire to kill foreign officials in peacetime outside the United States.

Made public over the strenuous objections of President Ford and a reportedly intensive lobbying effort to suppress the document, the report emphasized that in no case did the CIA succeed in any of its death plots.

"It shows above all that Americans are no good at all at killing, lying and covering up and I'm glad that's the case," Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., declared at a committee news conference this afternoon.

Ludicrous, Bizarre

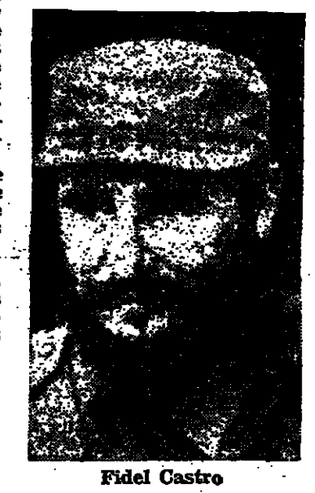
It also showed schemes ranging from the ludicrous to the bizarre to the chilling. For example, the report disclosed that on Nov. 22, 1963, the day President Kennedy was killed in Dallas, a high-ranking CIA officer, Desmond Fitzgerald, was meeting with a secret Cuban agent in Paris, known as AM/LASH to offer him a poison pen rigged with a hypodermic needle and "recommending that he use blackleaf-40, a deadly poison which is commercially available."

A long-secret CIA inspector general's report noted: "It is likely that at the very moment President Kennedy was shot, a CIA officer was meeting with a Cuban agent . . . and giving him an assassination device for use against Castro."

The pen, in any case, was never used. A CIA case officer present at the meeting was quoted as remembering that AM/LASH, a high-ranking Cuban who enjoyed Mr. Castro's confidence, did not "think much of the device" and complained that the CIA could surely "come up with something more sophisticated than that."



Patrice Lumumba



Fidel Castro



Rafael Trujillo

Still other plans to assassinate Mr. Castro, the report said, involved the use of "poison cigars, exploding seashells and a contaminated diving suit" but these never got past the laboratory stage. A CIA-Mafia plot to kill the Cuban leader, however, went much further and apparently even involved both the procuring of potential assassins within Cuba and the actual delivery of poison pills to the island.

Poisons Sent

The CIA scheme against Lumumba, who was finally murdered by other elements in Katanga Province around Jan. 17, 1961, was concocted in 1960 and, the report stated, "quickly advanced to the point of sending poisons to the Congo to be used for the assassination."

An Eisenhower White House aide, Robert Johnson, was quoted in the report as having understood the president "to have ordered Lumumba's assassination" at a National Security Council meeting Aug. 18, 1960, but the committe said that there was still an "ambiguity and lack of clarity" in the records that tend to contradict such evidence.

Highest Approval

Several committee members, however, made it clear in supplementary statements that they thought it likely the schemes had the highest approval.

Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn. said that it was his personal view "that, on balance, the likelihood that presidents knew of assassination plots is greater than the likelihood that they did not."

Sen. Robert Morgan, D-N.C., said that he had been impressed during the committee's secret hearings "by the belief held by [CIA officials] that those illegal and immoral acts engaged in by our intelligence agencies were sanctioned by higher authority and even by the 'highest authority.' I am convinced by the large amount of circumstantial evidence that this is true . . . These actions were carried out in the belief that they were sanctioned by higher authority, even though this committee has been unable to establish whether or not presidential authority was given."

Suppression Questioned

Today's secret Senate session, which lasted nearly four hours, had ostensibly been called to discuss the findings but instead the meeting was devoted almost exclusively to the question of whether to suppress the report or whether to let it be made public as the committee had already voted to do.

Sen. Walter Huddleston, D-Ky., said later that he could not recall a single substantive question being put to committee members about the report itself.

In the end, the issue never came up for a Senate vote and the committee's decision stood. The Senate committee chairman, Frank Church, D-Idaho, and his colleagues were reportedly advised by Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., that the outcome might be a close vote that would hardly stand out as a ringing reaffirmation of the report's public release.

Both Democrats and Republi-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Two Vietnams Agree on Election For Reunification of the Country

HONG KONG, Nov. 20 (UPI).—North and South Vietnam will be reunified under one government set up by a popularly elected national assembly, according to a proposal endorsed yesterday at reunification talks under way in Saigon, the Vietnam News Agency reported.

The proposal, made earlier by the heads of delegations of the two countries, was endorsed by lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao, vice-president of the Advisory Council of South Vietnam's Provisional Revolutionary Government, and by Nguyen Xien, general secretary of the Vietnam Socialist party and a member of the North Vietnam delegation.

No date was set for the election.

"We fully agree with the proposal on holding general elections throughout the country to elect a unified national assembly according to the fundamental principles of a universal, equal, direct and secret ballot," Mr. Thao said.

PRG President Huynh Tan Phat said, "Though national reunification has in fact been achieved in many respects, it is not yet complete.

"Especially, if national reunification on the state plane is late to come, national construction as well as the advancement of the revolution will be slowed down, and there will be no favorable conditions for us to quickly overcome the difficulties brought about by U.S. neocolonialism and its aggressive war."

NATO Asks Data On Soviet Forces

VIENNA, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—NATO nations protested today that the Soviet bloc had failed to provide figures on military manpower in Europe after two years of negotiation on a troop-reduction program.

A NATO spokesman noted that NATO produced full data on its ground-force manpower and tanks soon after the conference began in 1973.

A Soviet-bloc spokesman said data would be provided when the conference made decisions on what type of forces would be reduced and which countries would make reductions. He said the Warsaw Pact nations wanted to know whether NATO would discuss reduction of nuclear and air forces. So far, the West has limited discussion to the size of ground forces.

Death of Franco at 82 Ends 36-Year Rule, Juan Carlos Will Preside at Funeral Sunday

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Nov. 20 (NYT).—With the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco early this morning, Spain today calmly prepared for a new era under Prince Juan Carlos as its first king since 1931.

The parliament and the Council of the Realm will meet Saturday morning to hear Juan Carlos swear fidelity to the fundamental principles of a regime over which Gen. Franco prevailed for 36 years.

In a posthumous message to his people, Gen. Franco, 82, asked forgiveness from all, just as he had forgiven those who had declared themselves his enemies. He included a warning that enemies of Spain and of Christian civilization were watching. He appealed for unity.

Gen. Franco, after a tenacious five-week battle, succumbed at 4:40 this morning.

In the final medical bulletin, a medical team of 32 doctors indicated that it had continued to fight to revive him. It reported an "irreversible heart stoppage."

• An obituary of Gen. Franco is on Page 4.
• His last message is also on Page 4.

At 5:25 a.m., the doctors listed in the final clinical diagnosis Parkinson's disease, acute infarctus of the miocardium, acute digestive ulcers with repeated massive hemorrhaging, bacterial peritonitis, acute kidney failure, thrombophlebitis in the left thigh, bilateral bronchopneumonia, endotoxic shock and heart stoppage.

Spain today began 30 days of national mourning for Gen. Franco.

Cannon boomed out every 15 minutes during the morning, flags went to half staff on public buildings, radio and television broadcast religious or classical music and all theaters suspended their activity until Monday.

The death of the chief of state, who led rightist military forces to victory in the Spanish Civil War that ended in 1939, occurred at La Paz Hospital on the northern edge of Madrid. He had been rushed there on Nov. 7 from the Pardo Palace for surgery to stop internal bleeding.

Although Juan Carlos, 37, his designated successor, had been acting chief of state since Oct. 30, interim power passed formally to the three-member Council of the Realm, headed by Alejandro Rodriguez de Valcarcel, the speaker of the Cortes (parliament).

The panel will swear in Juan Carlos as king of Spain before a joint session of parliament and the Council of the Realm and, as king, Juan Carlos will preside over the state funeral of Gen. Franco on Sunday.

Juan Carlos will take the name King Juan Carlos I since his father, Don Juan, the count of Barcelona, has refused to renounce his own claim to the throne.

Gen. Franco's body was taken to the official residence of the chief of state in the Pardo Palace, where it lay in state while a Roman Catholic mass was held for the family, members of the government and other high officials.

Tomorrow, the public has been called by the mayor of Madrid, Miguel Angel Garcia-Lomas, to file by the body in the royal palace.

Central Madrid was almost empty tonight. Police and city workers set up barriers around the royal palace. Eight different lines were to lead into the palace to handle as many as 1 million persons in the 50 hours his body will lie in state.

The funeral of the leader, who would have been 83 years old on Dec. 4, will be held in the Valley of the Fallen, a huge monument the Generalissimo had had built in the mountains west of Madrid as a memorial to the Civil War dead.

A haggard and grief-stricken Carlos Arias Navarro, the Premier, spoke to the nation this morning and in a breaking voice said:

"Spaniards. Franco has died. The exceptional man who before God and history assumed the immense responsibility of demanding and sacrificial service to Spain, has given up his life, burned up day by day, hour by hour, in the fulfillment of a transcendental mission."

Then, with tears welling up, he read a message that the Generalissimo was believed to have written a few days after he fell ill.

Gen. Franco spoke of his love of Spain and implored his countrymen "to continue in peace and unity" and to "extend the same affection, loyalty and continued show of strength and support that you have given me to the future king of Spain, Don Juan de Borbon.

"Do not forget that the enemies of Spain and of Christian civilization are watching," he warned.

Affection, Respect

There were many Spaniards who shared the grief and felt affection, or at least respect, for the only leader most of the people had ever known. There was official mourning in the form of black armbands on policemen and many men wore black ties today. When a black hearse with a polished wooden coffin went through the gate of the Pardo Palace, a small knot of people applauded and elderly women wept.

Early this morning, few persons were aware of Gen. Franco's death for several hours. The official announcement was held up for more than an hour and a half, presumably to allow time to inform the family and Juan Carlos.

His wife, Carmen, was at the Pardo Palace.

The official announcement of the death was made over the state-owned radio network by Leon Herrera Esteban, the minister of information, who asked the country to pray for Gen. Franco's soul, to have a grateful thought for his labors on behalf of Spain and special thought for the family "which today is in the vanguard of the immense national sadness."

Stricken on Oct. 21 by an acute heart attack, Gen. Franco with-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)



Associated Press.

Gen. Francisco Franco and Prince Juan Carlos

Europeans Voice Hopes for Democracy in Spain

PARIS, Nov. 20 (IHT).—West European leaders expressed hope today that the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco would herald the development of democracy in Spain.

The West German government said it was "optimistic that the Spanish nation will manage to find the transition into a new phase of its political and social development without disturbances and take its place on the side of the democratic states in Europe."

Danish Premier Anker Joergensen said he hoped that Gen. Franco's death would end Spain's era of fascist rule. Mr. Joergensen said he believed that Spain would go through "peaceful transition to more democratic conditions."

The government of the Netherlands said: "We sincerely hope that a new period in Spanish history will start and that developments will lead to a situation where human as well as political freedom will be completely guaranteed."

Swiss President and Foreign Minister Pierre Graber said that the "road is now open to the gradual integration of Spain into the community of West European nations."

No Comment by Tass

The Soviet news agency Tass reported the death without comment but noted that Gen. Franco came to power "as a result of a fascist mutiny."

The Soviet government newspaper, Izvestia, said that, regardless of immediate developments in Spain, the country eventually would emerge on the path of democracy and social progress.

The newspaper's chief commentator, Alexander Bovin, wrote that as yet no single political grouping on the right or the left had the influence to hold power alone. "For the moment we can only talk about compromise solutions," he said.

Francisco sa Carneiro, leader of Portugal's second largest party, the Popular Democrats, said that Gen. Franco's death would have less effect on Portugal than events in Portugal will have on the evolution of politics in Spain.

"I don't think Franco's disappearance will have a direct impact on the Portuguese situation," he said at a news conference. "I believe there will be a period of relative indecision in Spain and the final results will be tremendously influenced by the outcome of the struggle for democracy here."

Also in Portugal, the Lisbon and Oporto press castigated Spain's late dictator. The pro-Communist daily O Seculo said: "This is not a day of mourning. You don't cry for the death of a tyrant."

In Mexico City, the head of the Spanish Republican government-in-exile said he hoped that Gen. Franco's death would mean that "Spain will be happier and freer in the new era that begins now." Fernando Varela, president of the

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 8)

Lisbon Regime Suspends Activity

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, Nov. 20.—The Portuguese government today suspended all its operations until President Francisco da Costa Gomes guarantees it full army backing. Tens of thousands of Communist-led workers reacted with an anti-government demonstration.

The government of Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo announced after an all-night Cabinet meeting that it would halt its functions—but would not resign—until Gen. Costa Gomes acts.

The Communist-dominated Workers' Committee of the Lisbon region reacted with an angry denunciation of the move and called a general strike.

Workers massed outside Gen. Costa Gomes's Belem Palace demanding that he fire the Premier and replace him with a "revolutionary" regime.

Gen. Costa Gomes was not at the palace. He was presiding over a meeting of the Revolutionary Council, Portugal's supreme political body, outside Lisbon.

The President later returned, flanked by two pro-Communist officers of the council, to speak to the crowd pushing against the palace walls.

He told the demonstrators that he was holding talks between the rival sides in an attempt to prevent the outbreak of a civil war.

"I want to avoid a civil war at any cost," he said. "This would only bring on ruin, disgrace and pain in Portugal. It was enough for us to have fought for 13 years in Africa."

The President said that the nation was still far from establishing the stability necessary for tranquil government but that he hoped the people would unify against the danger of a resurgence of the extreme right.

The Copcon (military security forces), commanded by far-leftist Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, occupied the capital's radio and television studios. A Copcon spokesman called the move a "security measure" taken as a result of rising tension after the government's action. He said the armed forces were not on alert.

Adm. Azevedo told newsmen that the government suspended operations because "I am tired of playing children's games. I have been besieged [by mobs] twice now and I dislike being besieged."

Anti-government demonstrators at the Presidential Palace shouted for "a government of the revolutionary left" and "Azevedo out in the street; this house isn't yours."

A communiqué issued after an all-night meeting of Adm. Azevedo with his Cabinet said, "Recent events show that the government, which does not have

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Algeria Rejects Sahara Accord By 3 Countries

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Algeria, in a formal note made public today, has rejected the declaration of principles on a Spanish Sahara settlement which Spain, Morocco and Mauritania issued Friday.

The Algerian government said it continued to hold that Madrid remained invested with its responsibilities to the United Nations as the administering power and must assume its obligations.

The document, attached to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's report on the situation to the Security Council, said, "The Spanish government can transfer its administrative responsibilities for the territory of the Sahara only to the people of that territory or, failing that, to the United Nations . . .

"The claims of the Moroccan and Mauritanian governments to the territory of the Sahara do not confer upon those governments any right to exercise authority of any kind over that territory unless the General Assembly recognizes the validity of those claims and their primacy over the right to self-determination of the people of the Sahara," it said.

News Analysis

Amin Extends Victory Series In Confrontation Diplomacy

By Michael T. Kaufman

NAIROBI, Nov. 20 (NYT).—President Idi Amin of Uganda appears again to have gotten away with biting the hand that feeds him, this time challenging the Soviet Union, his major source of military aid.

A week after the Soviet Union suspended diplomatic ties with Uganda, they restored them and the 500 or so Soviet military technicians upon whom Uganda's large army relies are back on the job. The Soviet ambassador who roused Marshal Amin's anger has been withdrawn and will presumably be replaced.

At the same time, the Chinese, taking advantage of the strain between Kampala and Moscow, invited Marshal Amin to Peking, an invitation he has accepted.

While two pro-Soviet African states have called for the removal of Marshal Amin as chairman of the Organization of African Unity, he appears to have won new and powerful backing from Zaire.

Although the Soviet Union has apparently ignored Marshal Amin's demand that it send a special representative of Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev to explain the Soviet role in Angola, he has achieved something better than a draw in his latest effort at diplomatic gauntlet-dropping.

Confrontation Diplomacy

That form of confrontation diplomacy has become a trademark of the Uganda leader's personalized foreign policy. It worked when he challenged Britain and the Commonwealth and expelled his country's Asians, and when he abruptly broke relations with Israel, trading its support for that of the Arabs and the Russians. It worked again when he extracted or extorted a visit from the British foreign secretary as the price for saving the life of a British teacher and writer.

The basis of Marshal Amin's skirmish with Moscow lies in the role he has taken as chairman of the OAU in regard to Angola. He has attempted to resolve the civil war in that newly independent nation through negotiations and he has deplored the foreign arms shipments to the three factions battling for sovereignty. The Soviet Union has openly supported one faction, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Western diplomatic observers say that Marshal Amin also may have based his challenge to Moscow on his unhappiness with the slow delivery of spare parts for his Soviet-supplied air force and army.

Threat to Moscow

On Nov. 9, two days before the Portuguese withdrew from Angola and only a few days after a visit by Zaire Foreign Minister Mandungu Bala Nyati, an old friend, Marshal Amin made the startling announcement that, unless Mr. Brezhnev sent a special high-ranking official within 48 hours to explain Moscow's role in Angola, he would break relations. He referred to the Soviet ambassador, Aleksei Zakharov, as a *criminal and accused him of* attempting to put pressure on Uganda to recognize the MPLA government.

Moscow's response was to suspend relations but it recalled only the envoy, not its technicians.

After the rupture was healed, it could not be learned if there had been apologies on either side.



UPI.

Marshal Idi Amin

Seeks Independent Policy

Brazil Unexpectedly Shifts Stance on Zionism and Africa

By Bruce Handler

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 20 (WP).—Brazil's foreign policy is undergoing some radical changes, the reasons for which have either defied explanation or prompted interesting conjecture.

Foreign Minister Antonio Francisco Azeredo da Silveira has said that his country—the biggest in Latin America—will deal with the rest of the world in a "responsible, pragmatic and ecumenical" way. But Brazil surprised most international observers when it voted in favor of a UN resolution condemning Zionism as a form of racism.

Brazil had been a long-time supporter of Israel. About 150,000 Jews live in Brazil and there has been practically no open anti-Semitism here.

The Foreign Ministry insists that Brazil continues to be friendly to Jews and Judaism but that it has "no compromises with Zionist doctrine." It adds that Zionism as a national liberation movement "historically has run its course."

Most of Brazil's major newspapers and magazines have condemned the Brazilian anti-Zionism vote. About 250 leading citizens, Jewish and gentile—including ex-President Juscelino *Kubitschek—signed statements* criticizing Brazil's stand as misguided.

Brazil seemed to break from its traditional stand of "equidistance" in the Arab-Israeli dispute about two years ago, becoming overtly more friendly to Arab countries and openly backing Palestinian independence. The official explanation was that the change was in line with Brazil's desire for an independent foreign policy, untied to any ideological, economic or geographic bloc. The inference was that Brazil wanted the world to know it no longer could be regarded as a junior partner of the United States, one of its closest allies for many years.

Some observers said that Brazil's need for oil prompted the change. Brazil imports about 75 per cent of its crude oil from the Middle East.

Arab countries, however, had *traditionally* regarded Brazil as neutral, at least on the ideological front. And Brazil never suffered an Arab oil boycott.

President Ernesto Geisel, the head of the rightist military regime here, has appealed for Arabs to invest petrodollars in Brazil, which has very liberal rules regarding foreign capital. There have been few takers.

Another area in which Brazil has sharply modified its foreign policy is Africa. For decades, Brazil was allied with Portuguese colonialism in that part of the world. Now, despite its own persecution of suspected Communists at home, Brazil is actively courting the friendship of newly independent Portuguese African countries run by leftist movements.

Supports MPLA

Brazil has had an ambassador-level diplomat in now-independent Angola since January and Brasilia just recognized the government of the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which has installed itself in the Angolan capital of Luanda.

The Brazilian government recognizes that two other Angolan guerrilla groups are fighting the MPLA for control of the country. Yet Brazil says it will "not interfere in internal Angolan affairs."

An explanation given by foreign diplomats for Brazil's new foreign policy is that it wants to project itself as a nominal leader on the Third World scene. Brazil refuses, however, to join the official nonaligned nations organization, on the grounds that those countries really are aligned with Communism and national liberation movements.

Vatican Fears Effects of UN Zionism Vote

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—The United Nations General Assembly vote equating Zionism with racism was a dangerous precedent which jeopardized the chances of reaching a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, the chief Vatican spokesman said in an article published today.

Federico Alessandrini, writing in the Vatican weekly magazine Osservatore della Domenica, said: "The United Nations vote seemed to many to be not so much against Zionism as against the very existence of the state of Israel.

"It would certainly not seem to be the best way to obtain the maximum Israeli willingness to accept concrete UN resolutions about the Middle East conflict."

Aid to Israel In Future Not Fixed by U.S.

'No Commitment' Set On Totals After 1976

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee yesterday that "we have no understanding or commitments with specific figures beyond this year" to supply military and economic aid to Israel.

But Mr. Kissinger *also repeated* an earlier public statement that he expects aid to Israel next year to be "roughly of the same magnitude" as the $2.3 billion requested by the administration this year.

The secretary testified in support of President Ford's request for $4.7 billion in security assistance for client nations during the current fiscal year. About 70 per cent of that money is involved in a special Middle East package submitted to Congress last month after Mr. Kissinger negotiated the second interim Sinai agreement.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., chairman of the subcommittee, asked for a projection of the five-year costs of Middle East aid. He noted that the agreement between Israel and the United States calls for the administration to make every effort to induce Congress to give approval, on a "long-term basis," to U.S. efforts to help meet "Israel's military equipment and other defense requirements . . . its energy requirements and . . . its economic needs."

Mr. Kissinger responded by saying that there were "no fixed terms" included in the agreement.

In answer to other questions, the secretary said that:

- A proposal is before President Ford to handle the U.S. early-warning system in the Sinai Desert on a contractual basis. A firm "something like the Rand Corp." would hire the U.S. volunteers who would operate the electronic monitoring equipment.
- The President in September changed Mr. Kissinger's original understanding with Israel on the amount of military aid that would not be repaid. Originally, according to Mr. Kissinger, two-thirds of the planned $1.5 billion in military purchases was to be turned into a grant by a presidential decision. When Mr. Ford announced that he was cutting back on domestic spending, he reduced the two-thirds to one-half, thereby raising the cost to Israel by $250 million.
- The administration opposes a Senate-approved amendment cutting off military or economic aid to countries that discriminate —on the basis of race, religion or sex—against U.S. government employees administering aid programs.

6 Die in Britain As Plane Hits Car

DUNSFOLD, England, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Six persons, including three children being driven home from school, were killed today when their car was hit by an executive jet plane near here.

The plane, belonging to its makers, Hawker Siddeley, had been airborne only seconds when it flew through a flock of birds, a company spokesman *said. It* hit the car and crash-landed in a field.

The nine persons aboard—the crew and a Chinese trade delegation—were not injured, police said.

Big Atomic Test Shakes Las Vegas

MERCURY, Nev., Nov. 20 (AP).—A large-scale nuclear device was exploded 2,680 feet beneath the Nevada desert today, jolting residents of Las Vegas 110 miles to the south.

The 7 a.m. weapon-related test, code-named Inlet, had a yield of between 200,000 and 1 million tons of TNT and was the fifth of *its size* announced at the Nevada test site this year.

About 45 seconds after the shot was fired, the shock waves hit Las Vegas, causing a rolling motion felt throughout the resort community and registering 6 on the Richter scale.

French Envoy Starts Talks On Ending Lebanese Strife

BEIRUT, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Rightist and leftist militiamen clashed in sporadic gunfights throughout Beirut today and French envoy Maurice Couve de Murville began an initiative to bring peace to Lebanon.

Police sources said that at least 13 persons were killed and 25 wounded in exchanges of machine-gun and sniper fire, raising the toll in seven months of warfare between Christian and Moslem militias to 4,100 dead and 8,500 wounded.

Repeated warnings by Beirut radio that many streets leading to the center of the capital were "unsafe" kept thousands of citizens home and caused most of the commercial and shopping areas to be shut.

By nightfall, the city was deserted and machine-gun fire started again in Sin el-Fil in eastern Beirut, a predominantly Christian area adjoining Moslem Nabaah.

Witnesses said that rocket and mortar exchanges broke out late tonight between the Christian stronghold of Kazmieh in southeastern Beirut and the nearby Jisr al-Pasha Palestinian refugee camp.

Clashes also occurred between factions from the suburbs of Ain Rummaneh and Chiah and Sodeco and Nasera.

High-flying Israeli warplanes added to the tension by appearing over Beirut for the second straight day. Air raid sirens wailed throughout the city. The two planes, apparently on a reconnaissance mission, did not attack.

Mr. Couve de Murville, who arrived in Beirut yesterday, spent today in a series of meetings with *Lebanese government leaders.*

He held talks with parliamentary Speaker Kamel Assad, Foreign Minister Philip Takla, Premier Rashid Karami and Interior Minister Camille Chamoun. He had lunch with President Suleiman Franjieh and handed the Lebanese leader a message from French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Couve de Murville said the talks today were held to allow him "to clarify an image of what is going on in Lebanon."

Asked if he was optimistic of mediating in the crisis, the former French premier and foreign minister said, "I will tell you that after a few days."

Premier Karami also held talks with the all-party coordination committee, set up to try to quell breaches of the 15-day-old cease-fire.

"All sides emphasized their commitment to establishing calm," Mr. Karami said.

Bonn Party Ex-Aide Fined on Tax Charge

BONN, Nov. 20 (UPI).— Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's former party whip was convicted today of tax evasion and of making false accusations. He was fined 102,000 marks ($39,300).

A Bonn court ruled that Karl Wienand neglected to report all of his income between 1967 and 1971 and brought libel charges against the magazine Stern, which first published the tax evasion allegations, although he knew the report to be true.

Mr. Wienand resigned as Social Democratic whip in the Bundestag when Stern printed the accusations but he retained his parliamentary seat.

SALT Talks Recess

GENEVA, Nov. 20 (AP).—The stalled second round of the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks were recessed yesterday until Dec. 3, conference sources said.



Washington Post.

PEACEFUL—A photograph of a boy and his dog in McLean, Va., on their way home after cycling on a beautiful autumn day. The picture makes a nice interruption in the news of economic recession, violence, famine in the world, disease, the threat of nuclear war, and all of the troubles which afflict our daily lives.

UN Atomic Energy Official Fears Danger of Terrorism

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 20 (NYT).—The possibility that nuclear material may be stolen, sabotaged or used for terrorism is a matter of deep international concern, the top atomic expert at the UN has told the General Assembly.

Arne Sigvard Eklund, a Swedish scientist who has been director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency since 1961, spoke last week during the Assembly debate on the agency's annual report.

He referred to what he termed "the sense of frustration" shown by several *nations that do* not have nuclear weapons.

"There will be more who will question why they should forgo the nuclear option in an uncertain world and in the absence of progress on nuclear disarmament," he said.

He nevertheless urged all countries that so far had not adhered to the 1968 treaty against the spread of nuclear weapons to do so. The agency, which has its headquarters in Vienna, administers the safeguards system set up under the 1968 treaty.

Outside the System

Two nations possessing nuclear arsenals, France and China, are outside the safeguards system. Some of the other countries that have not signed the treaty are known to have the ability to develop nuclear weapons or are nearing such ability. Among them is Israel and perhaps Argentina and South Africa. Dr. Eklund did not identify any of the nations.

He expressed concern about what he said was the spread of small reprocessing and enrichment plants as well as the spread of certain types of research reactors. This process, he said, "poses much more of a problem from the point of view of international safeguards than does the growing number of nuclear power stations."

Reprocessing, or recycling, of "spent" fuel—uranium—from civilian nuclear power plants yields plutonium, the artificial nuclear material that can be used, even in relatively small quantities, for building nuclear devices. India's surprise underground nuclear test early last year was achieved with plutonium reprocessed from the wastes of a nuclear reactor that Canada had supplied.

Military Purposes

In calling attention to plants for the treatment of fissionable materials, Dr. Eklund appeared to warn that such installations, rather than aiming at peaceful energy needs, were serving military purposes.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in an address to the General Assembly on Sept. 22, proposed the creation of regional centers for recycling nuclear fuel. He said they could "reduce the incentive for small and inefficient reprocessing facilities" and curb diversion of nuclear materials for military use.

Dr. Eklund strongly backed the U.S. proposal. Regional recycling centers, he said, would help "keep at a minimum the number of plants throughout the world at which plutonium is produced" and reduce the risks of theft or sabotage of dangerous nuclear material.

So far, international response to the U.S. suggestion has been tepid.

Icelandic Boat Severs Wires of British Trawler

REYKJAVIK, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—An Icelandic patrol boat cut the trawl wires of the British trawler Benella off the northeast coast of Iceland during the night, the Icelandic Coast Guard said today.

A spokesman for the Coast Guard headquarters said that the incident occurred about 30 nautical miles north of the Langanes Peninsula.

It was the fourth trawl-wire-cutting incident since Friday, following the expiration of a two-year interim Anglo-Icelandic fisheries agreement.

Accord With Bonn

BONN, Nov. 20 (UPI).—West Germany and Iceland reached a fishing agreement today that should end a three-year dispute, State Minister Hans-Juergen Wischnewski said.

The agreement limits the West German catch within Iceland's new 200-nautical mile fishing limit to 60,000 tons a year—half of the West German catch three years ago, a diplomatic source said.

Firing at Israeli Border

TEL AVIV, Nov. 20 (AP).—An Israeli Army patrol fired across the Lebanese border today in a brief clash near Hanita in eastern Galilee, the military command reported. No casualties were reported.

Lisbon Government Suspends Operations

(Continued from Page 1)

the armed forces under its jurisdiction, does not have the possibility of effectively assuring normal government activity in certain zones of the country."

36-Hour Blockade

This was a reference to the 36-hour blockade last week of the Premier's official residence and the Constitutional Assembly by 20,000 workers demanding higher wages. The leftist commander of military forces in the Lisbon area refused to intervene to rescue the Premier when requested.

There was no immediate reaction from Gen. Costa Gomes, who is titular head of the armed forces.

The communiqué said:

"In view of the urgently needed clarification of the political and military situation, indispensable for solving the very great crisis the country is in, the government has resolved to suspend the exercise of its governing activities until His Excellency the President of the Republic and chief of the general staff of the armed forces can effectively guarantee the indispensable conditions for the exercise of its functions and authority in order to insure that the program of the government is carried out throughout the national territory."

Council Meeting

The communiqué was issued a few hours before the meeting of the Revolutionary Council.

The council could direct Gen. Costa Gomes to dismiss the government and appoint a new premier or it could take over the *government's functions itself.* The latter action would probably force the resignation of the Cabinet, which is dominated by the Socialists and Popular Democrats, the country's two biggest parties.

The communiqué said the political crisis was threatening not only "the very existence of the state but national independence *as well.*"

It noted that the government's program of action had received the backing of all major parties, including the Communists, as well as that of the armed forces "and the overwhelming majority of the Portuguese people."

Adm. Azevedo's government, the sixth provisional administration in the 19 months since the overthrow of the dictatorship established by Antonio Salazar, took office two month ago after the ouster of pro-Communist Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves.

Red Leader's Appeal

BERLIN, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Portuguese Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal today called on the Portuguese people to begin a mass initiative of their own in response to the latest government crisis in Lisbon.

He said at a news conference in East Berlin: "Communists, Socialists and men and women of other directions in the country, in trade unions and villages, should, without waiting for the decisions of the respective political parties, engage in consultations to get closer to one another, discuss and see how they can unite their forces to defend freedom and the achievements of the revolution."

Mr. Cunhal said this was more necessary than ever because of the Portuguese government's suspension of its functions.

The Portuguese Communist leader arrived here yesterday on a tour of Eastern Europe which has already taken him to Hungary and Poland.

Senate Panel Reports Proof Of CIA Plots to Kill Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

cans on the 11-member committee endorsed the report itself, with the sole exception of Sen. Philip Hart, D-Mich., who said that he thought it might be "misleading" for him to sign it when illness had prevented him from attending the hearings.

However, the committee's ranking Republican, Sen. John Tower of Texas explicitly "disassociated *himself*" from the public release of the report and, along with Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., pointedly boycotted the committee press conference about its contents.

Pike Unit Is Pressing Kissinger in Contempt

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP).—The House Select Committee on Intelligence voted today to go ahead with three contempt citations against Secretary of State Henry Kissinger despite promises of cooperation by the White House on two of them and a protest by President Ford that the issues involve "grave matters *affecting our conduct of foreign* policy."

The committee chairman, Otis Pike, D-N.Y., said after the session that if Mr. Ford's advisers did deliver—as they promised today—documents dealing with alleged Soviet violations of the SALT-1 arms agreement and if a compromise could be achieved on access to documents dealing with covert operations since 1965 by the National Security Council's 40 Committee, "the matter would be over" on the two subpoenas that cover those areas.

But on the third citation, issued after Mr. Kissinger's refusal to turn over documents dealing with the State Department requests for covert operations since 1961, the President invoked executive privilege and offered no compromise.

House Approval

The three contempt citations voted by the committee last week must be approved by the full House. They would be forwarded to the U.S. Attorney *here for* prosecution. Contempt of Congress carries a maximum penalty of a year in prison and a $1,000 fine.

In a letter to Rep. Pike, the President said he was claiming executive privilege on the State Department documents because, "I made a finding that, in addition to disclosing highly sensitive military and foreign-affairs assessments and evaluations, the documents revealed to an unacceptable degree the consultation process involving advice and recommendations to Presidents Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon."

Mr. Ford said that Mr. Kissinger was "acting on my instructions" in refusing to comply with the subpoena.

Before the 10-3 vote to draft a report on that contempt citation, Rep. James Johnson, R-Colo., said that the President had raised executive privilege to "a new level" by extending it to cover past presidents. He said that amounted to "censorship" and was "totally unacceptable."

Assistant Attorney General Antonin Scalia, appearing on behalf of the administration, said that all documents on intelligence estimates of Soviet compliance with the SALT agreement would be turned over to the committee.

On the third citation, which involved the subpoena for all approvals by the National Security Council's 40 Committee of covert operations since 1965, Mr. Scalia said committee members and appropriate staff would be permitted to look at the documents but if it insisted on taking custody of them the White House would consider invoking executive privilege.

He said that the administration considered it a security risk to deliver the documents to the committee. When Rep. Ronald *Dellums, D-Calif., said the insin*uation was insulting to the committee, Mr. Scalia said, "It's not you we distrust; we distrust your safes."

In his letter, the President *also said those two citations,* which were addressed to Mr. Kissinger as assistant to the President for national security affairs, were improperly addressed, since Mr Kissinger no longer held that post after Nov. 3. "Secretary Kissinger had no responsibility for responding to these subpoenas nor for supervising the response to them," the President said.

But Mr. Scalia admitted that Mr. Kissinger's successor in the post, Air Force Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, had not yet been sworn in. He brushed off a question about where the citations should be addressed.

Iran Goes to U.S. Universities For Wide Range of Services

By Eric Pace

TEHRAN, Nov. 20 (NYT).—U.S. educational institutions have been helping themselves lately to a modest slice of Iran's vast oil revenues by agreeing to provide Iranian institutions with a variety of services, ranging from faculty training to advice about educational television.

U.S. education experts estimate that the total value of services provided or contracted for by the U.S. institutions was under $100 million, a small sum compared with Iran's total petrodollar income, which has been coming in at the rate of more than $17 billion a year.

But the funds are a boon to recession-strapped U.S. educators and the impact of U.S. education in this ancient Middle Eastern kingdom is profound.

Georgetown Contract

The most dramatic deal struck by a U.S. university here this year was a five-year, $11-million agreement between Georgetown University and Ferdowsi University in Meshed, in eastern Iran, under which U.S. professors will help to build up instruction in economics and other subjects.

Other U.S. institutions that have made or discussed ties with Iranian universities and other organizations include Harvard; the University of Wisconsin at Green Bay; Wentworth Institute, a Boston engineering school; George Washington University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"We have much to gain from the expertise of American universities," Farhang Mehr, chancellor of Pahlevi University, told a journalist who visited his campus outside the southern Iranian city of Shiraz last month.

Pahlevi University, which bears the family name of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, has for years collaborated with the University of Pennsylvania—a collaboration that has served in some ways as a prototype for the new agreements that followed the upsurge in oil earnings here since late 1973.

Critics of Regime

These agreements have provoked some protest in the United States from critics of the Shah's dictatorial regime. But they are part of what seems to be an inexorable turning of the Iranian educational system toward the United States as a source of new ideas and educational training as well as education itself.

Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda said this month that more than 40,000 Iranians—more than one in every 1,000 persons in the population of 32 million—are currently studying abroad.

Program Is Shared

The $11 million for helping Ferdowsi University is to be split between Georgetown and other District of Columbia universities involved in the venture, Iranian and Western education experts reported here, and Ferdowsi is expected to turn to other U.S. institutions for help as well.

The informants also reported that Harvard has negotiated a $400,000 agreement to help establish a graduate-level university for training professors in Mazanderan Province, north of Tehran.

In addition, Bu-Ali Sina University in the western town of Hamadan, has recently negotiated an agreement with the University of Wisconsin at Green Bay, under which Iranian personnel are to go to Green Bay to develop instruction materials and later to test-teach the materials in Iran.

Mother of Jailed Jew In 3d Moscow Protest

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (UPI).—The mother of an imprisoned Jew demonstrated today in Moscow for the third time but again was arrested after a few minutes, dissident sources said.

The sources said Mrs. Gesya Pinson of Riga in Latvia stood outside the office of the Central Committee of the Communist party with a sign reading: "Freedom for My Son. Give Us Visas for Israel." Her son, Boris, 29, was sentenced in 1970 to 10 years in a prison camp for attempting to hijack an airliner.

Sauvagnargues in China

PEKING, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues arrived here yesterday on a five-day official visit.

No Korean War Is Seen by China

PEKING, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues said tonight that China did not believe there was an imminent danger of war in Korea.

The minister said following talks with his counterpart, Chiao Kuan-hua, that *Chinese leaders* thought North Korean President Kim Il Sung had no aggressive intentions.

Mr. Sauvagnargues, on the second day of a five-day visit to China, said today's five-hour discussion with Mr. Chiao covered subjects ranging from détente and European unity to Cambodia and Vietnam.

Australia Installs Mail-Bomb Curbs

SYDNEY, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Postal authorities installed bomb-detection instruments in party offices throughout Australia today because of two explosive devices mailed to government officials.

Security guards were doubled on all political leaders because of the divisive political atmosphere in the campaign for the Dec. 13 nationwide elections.

A bomb was found and defused by security officers yesterday in the mail of caretaker Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser. Another bomb, addressed to a Fraser political ally, exploded, injuring two clerks. Police said the envelopes containing the bombs were addressed by hand and were mailed in Sydney suburbs less than two miles apart.

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Plans to Enter Primaries

Reagan Declares Candidacy Vowing Progress, Hope, Faith

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (IHT). —Ronald Reagan opened his challenge to President Ford today with a vow of "progress instead of stagnation, the truth instead of promises, hope and faith instead of defeatism and despair."

Declaring his candidacy at the National Press Club, the conservative former governor of California pictured himself as the outsider who would represent the taxpayer against centralization of power and what he called "a buddy system that functions for its own benefit" in Washington.

"Today it is difficult to find leaders who are independent of the forces that have brought us our problems—the Congress, the bureaucracy, the lobbyists, big business and big labor," Mr. Reagan said.

"If America is to survive and go forward, this must change. It will only change when the American people vote for a leadership that listens to them, relies on them and seeks to return government to them. We need a government that is confident not of what it can do but of what the people can do."

Record and Rhetoric

President Ford's campaign manager, Howard Callaway, said that Mr. Reagan's entry into the race will give the voters a choice between the President's "record" and the former governor's "rhetoric."

Mr. Reagan, he said, has already begun to "duck the tough issues."

"[He] will answer specifically only what he wants to but reporters as well as voters will note how he ducked such . . . issues as military spending, FBI activities and federal aid to New York City," Mr. Callaway said.

Another Reagan critic, Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., said that, if the GOP nominates Mr. Reagan, it will suffer "a crushing defeat" in next year's elections.

But Sen. Henry Bellmon, R-Okla., said that the Californian's decision to enter the race "should be welcomed by all Americans—Republican and Democrat alike." While he did not endorse Mr. Reagan, he called him "one of the most eloquent political figures on the national scene."

Mr. Reagan never mentioned President Ford as he began his effort to deny him the Republican presidential nomination that will be settled at Kansas City next August. Shortly after the news conference, the conservative leader went off to rallies in Florida and New Hampshire, two states whose primaries he is hoping to use as vehicles to unseat the President.

[Today in Miami, Secret Service agents arrested a man who pulled a toy gun several feet from where Mr. Reagan was speaking to a crowd outside a hotel.

[Mr. Reagan had just stepped down from an outdoor podium after a brief speech when the man pulled out the toy pistol.

[A Secret Service agent immediately rushed Mr. Reagan into the hotel.]

First Serious Challenge

The Reagan challenge, the first serious one against an incumbent Republican President in more than half a century, threatens to shatter a Republican party already debilitated by former President Richard Nixon's resignation under fire and the Watergate scandals.

In 30 minutes in which he answered 30 questions, Mr. Reagan refused to draw any distinctions between himself and Mr. Ford or to criticize the President or his policies in specific terms.

Mr. Reagan said that he planned "to be represented" in all the 30 presidential primaries scheduled in the first six months of next year but he did not commit himself to active campaigning in any beyond the primaries Feb. 24 in New Hampshire and March 9 in Florida.

The moderate-liberal reaction against Mr. Reagan appeared virtually simultaneously with his announcement. Sen. Percy issued a statement saying that Mr. Reagan "has neither an adequate understanding of complex national issues nor the required vision to effectively lead our country at this critical time in our history."

Vigorous Opposition

"I intend to vigorously oppose his quest for the 1976 Republican presidential nomination," Sen. Percy said.

It will be Mr. Reagan's second attempt to win a Republican presidential nomination. He made an abortive 11th-hour attempt in 1968 to win the designation from Mr. Nixon, but never seriously threatened him.

This time, however, Mr. Reagan is viewed by political professionals in both parties as a genuine possibility for the nomination. Opinion surveys consistently show him trailing Mr. Ford among the Republicans who will make the decision during the next several months but they just as consistently picture him as close enough to overtake the President.

Moreover, there is a broad consensus among some politicians that the challenger to an incumment president—and particularly one who, like Mr. Ford, has not been elected to the office—can gain imposing momentum simply by making a strong showing in early primaries.



United Press International.

HAT IN THE RING—Ronald Reagan and wife Nancy, after his announcement to the press in Washington that he would be candidate for GOP presidential nomination.

Democratic Majority Is Sure

Little Change Is Expected in Senate in 1976

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP). —Democrats are expected to retain control of the Senate easily in next year's congressional elections, perhaps by about the same 62-38 margin they now enjoy, according to a survey of campaign aides on Capitol Hill.

But such veteran Democrats as Edmund Muskie of Maine, Vance Hartke of Indiana and Joseph Montoya of New Mexico could face close races. Sen. Hartke is considered the most vulnerable Democrat, pitted against Indianapolis Mayor Richard Lugar.

While both Sen. Montoya and Sen. Muskie are rated slight favorites at the moment, Sen. Montoya could be hurt by the recent reports of a proposed investigation of his tax returns, while Sen. Muskie has lost some favor at home because of a feeling that he is more interested in national affairs than Maine affairs. Although he has been going back to the state often this year, observers believe he could be in for a tough race if challenged by GOP Rep. William Cohen.

Another vulnerable Democratic seat is in Missouri, where Stuart Symington is retiring and his son, Rep. James Symington, appears the leading candidate for the Democratic nomination over former Gov. Warren Hearens and former Rep. Jerry Litton.

GOP Candidate

The expected GOP candidate is John Danford, who ran well against the elder Symington six years ago. Republicans believe that, after Mr. Lugar, Mr. Danforth has the best chance to capture a Democratic seat.

Democrats, for their part, are almost certain to pick up the Hawaii seat held by Republican Hiram Fong, who said last week that he would not run. Rep. Spark Matsunaga, Rep. Patsy Mink and Cecil Heftel, who ran against Sen. Fong six years ago, may battle for the Democratic nomination, with the winner considered almost certain of election.

Democrats also believe they have a good chance to win in three states where Republican incumbents are rated slight favorites at present.

In Maryland, Republican Sen. Glenn Beall will probably face Rep. Paul Sarbanes or former Sen. Joseph Tydings, with Rep. Sarbanes generally viewed as the somewhat stronger candidate against Sen. Beall.

In New York, incumbent James Buckley, a Conservative-Republican, could face any one of a half-dozen challengers, including the former New York City consumer affairs commissioner, Bess Myerson, Rep. Bella Abzug, Rep. Otis Pike, former Rep. Ogden Reid, businessman Abe Hirschfield and Brooklyn District Attorney Eugene Gold.

Pennsylvania Situation

The general belief is that Miss Myerson, Rep. Pike or Mr. Reid would run best statewide but that Rep. Abzug might have the most strength in the Democratic primary.

In Pennsylvania, where Democratic registration is rising, Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, 74, would probably be a slight favorite if he runs. He is to announce Dec. 4 one way or the other.

But Democrats believe they would have an excellent chance with Lt. Gov. Ernie Kline, Pittsburgh Mayor Pete Flaherty or a congressman like William Green or Fred Rooney if they choose to make the race. Rep. John Heinz may be the GOP nominee if Sen. Scott retires.

Of the Senate's 100 seats, 33 will be up for election next November—22 Democratic and 11 GOP. Aside from the contests already mentioned, the incumbent party is considered the moderate-to-strong favorite in each of the remaining races, barring an unexpected landslide by either side in the presidential election that could alter the Senate outlook.

Of the Democrats' 62 seats, 22 are up, so they start with 40 seats in hand. In 15 of the 22 races, incumbents are considered overwhelming or fairly strong favorites. This, plus capture of the Hawaii seat, would guarantee the Democrats at least 56 seats in the 95th Congress.

Of the Republicans' 38 seats, 11 are up, so they start with 27 seats in hand. In six states, GOP incumbents or newcomers are considered fairly strong. Victories there, plus capture of the Indiana seat, would guarantee the GOP at least 34 seats in the next Congress.

Effort to Curb Abortions Voted By U.S. Bishops

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP). —The nation's Catholic bishops voted today to launch a campaign for a constitutional amendment banning abortions and to disseminate anti-abortion propaganda through an educational program.

The plan goes far beyond previous programs to cancel the Supreme Court's 1973 decision permitting abortions in the early stages of pregnancy.

Part of the program urges "passage of a constitutional amendment providing protection for the unborn child to the maximum degree possible."

It also urges the passage of federal and state laws and adoption of administrative policies "that will restrict the practice of abortion as much as possible."

Illinois Tightens Curbs

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20 (AP).—The Illinois General Assembly overrode a veto by Gov. Daniel Walker today and enacted a strict law governing abortions.

The measure requires a married woman to obtain the consent of her husband for an abortion and an unmarried woman under 18 to obtain the consent of a parent.

Opponents of the law said a court test is likely. Even if the law is upheld in such a test, a spokesman for several abortion clinics said, business probably will continue as usual, "because women under 18 will now just lie about their age."

Pittsburgh Declares A Smog Emergency

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 20 (AP).—An air-pollution emergency was declared yesterday in the heavily industrialized Liberty Borough-Clairton areas here as a stagnant mass of orange-brown haze sent pollution readings off the charts.

Officials ordered substantial industrial cutbacks, including a slowdown of U.S. Steel Corporation's giant Clairton coke works. It was the second emergency declared since air-quality monitoring began in Pittsburgh in 1970.

Court Rejects Joan Little's Appeal Plea

RALEIGH, N.C., Nov. 20 (AP). —The North Carolina Court of Appeals yesterday upheld the breaking and entering conviction last year of Joan Little, the black woman acquitted in August of murdering a white jailer.

Miss Little, 21, faces a 7 to 10-year prison term for the breaking and entering conviction. Her lawyer said that he expects to continue her appeal.

She was in the Beaufort, N.C., Jail awaiting appeal of the conviction when she fatally stabbed jailer Clarence Alligood in August of last year. Miss Little claimed that she stabbed Mr. Alligood after he had forced her to have sexual relations with him.

She was acquitted of the murder charge in August after a highly publicized trial which drew support for her from civil rights and feminist groups.

Yesterday's appeals court decision automatically carries an order that Miss Little begin serving her sentence. She has been free on a $15,000 bond.

Her lawyer, James Keenan, said that he had not had a chance to discuss the ruling by the appeals court with Miss Little, who was on a speaking tour when the decision was handed down.

Her lawyers have until Dec. 15 to file a new appeal with the State Supreme Court and ask that her $15,000 bond be continued.

Racism Charged

Mr. Keenan's law partner, Jerry Paul, said he was not surprised at yesterday's decision. "In 15 years, the Court of Appeals has never ruled in favor of civil rights or blacks," he said. The Court of Appeals was not established, however, until 1967.

Mr. Keenan and Mr. Paul based their appeal on what they considered the inadequate defense that Miss Little received in her original trial.

Miss Little was convicted in June of last year of three charges of breaking and entering, involving thefts at a trailer court.

Mr. Keenan argued before the appeals court that her former attorney should have objected when Miss Little's brother, Jerome, had charges against him reduced in return for his testimony against her.

Jerome Little pleaded guilty to a lesser charge of larceny and was sentenced to two years in prison. He was paroled in August.

She had contended at the trial that she was innocent and was with her boyfriend, Julius Rogers, on the day of the break-ins. After the conviction, she admitted the crimes in an effort to get a lighter sentence.

House Unit Votes Tax Measure

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP). —The House Rules Committee yesterday cleared the tax bill for a House vote early next month. The move kept alive chances for tax reform and improved chances that a tax-cut extension can be enacted before the law expires at the end of this year.

The committee acted after rejecting a Republican attempt to send the bill to the House floor with a rule that would have linked it to President Ford's budget curbs proposal.

The committee resolution would permit offering five amendments plugging tax loopholes and increasing revenue which supporters said are essential to provide meaningful tax reform.

Rumsfeld Vows Strong Defense At Swearing-In

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP). —Donald Rumsfeld was sworn in today as the nation's 13th secretary of defense at ceremonies attended by President Ford, who said that Mr. Rumsfeld agrees "that a strong national defense for America is the surest guardian of our nation's independence."

Mr. Rumsfeld pledged that the continuity of U.S. defense policy "can be relied upon by friend and foe alike." He said that he was dedicated to maintaining a U.S. defense posture "second to none."

The oath of office was administered by Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart. Mr. Rumsfeld and the President reviewed troops and attended a brief reception inside the Pentagon.

During the ceremony, Mr. Ford said that his former White House staff chief, who succeeds James Schlesinger, "has my complete confidence and trust" and will "do a superb job."

Anti-Busing Amendment Push Fails

House Democrats Open Caucus to Public

By Richard L. Madden

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (NYT). —House Democrats, opening their party caucus to the public for the first time, turned back yesterday an effort to force an anti-busing amendment to the Constitution out of the House Judiciary Committee.

By a vote of 172 to 96, the caucus killed a resolution sought by two Texans, Rep. Olin Teague and Rep. Dale Milford, that would have directed Democrats on the Judiciary Committee to send to the House floor within 30 days a constitutional amendment "that would guarantee each child the right to attend the primary and secondary schools nearest his own home within his respective school district."

The caucus action was a victory for Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma and Rep. Peter Rodino jr. of New Jersey, who had appealed to their colleagues to reject such a constitutional amendment. The vote also indicated that a two-thirds vote to approve such an amendment could not be mustered as of now.

Revised Caucus Rules

It was the first time under recently revised caucus rules that the public and press were admitted into the galleries to watch a Democratic caucus in the House chamber. It was a relatively restrained debate, considering the emotional issue of school busing.

In appealing for a direct vote on the resolution, Rep. Milford contended that "individual rights have a place in the Constitution and the right to attend the school within the neighborhood is an individual right that our citizens are demanding and that is well worth protecting."

But Rep. Rodino argued that the Constitution "should be amended only as a matter of last resort," and said he was not willing to concede that the caucus had the authority to direct the members of his committee "to vote on a constitutional question against their consciences."

Satellite Orbited To Test Stability Of Ozone Shield

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP). —A satellite that will attempt to discover if the earth's protective ozone shield is breaking down was put into orbit last night.

Called the Atmosphere Explorer, the 1,600-pound satellite left Cape Canaveral just after 9 p.m. and flew into an eccentric orbit that took it as far as 1,800 miles from the earth and as close to it as 80 miles. This is as close as any satellite has come without falling back to earth, a capacity that is the distinguishing mark of the Atmosphere Explorer.

The satellite is able to fly so close to earth because it carries 370 pounds of fuel to fire tiny engines that kick it back into a higher orbit each time it makes its closest approach to earth.

The ozone shield is concentrated in a region between 20 and 30 miles above the earth's surface, where it acts to protect the earth's inhabitants from an overdose of ultraviolet light from the sun.

In the last three years, scientists have warned that man-made pollutants might be breaking up the ozone layer.

U.S. Official Defends Cards Intended for Use by Aliens

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP). —Immigration and Naturalization Commissioner Leonard Chapman denied yesterday that a new system of identifying aliens is the prelude to plans that will require all U.S. citizens to carry identification cards.

Mr. Chapman said at a news conference: "We have no authority over citizens. The immigration service could not require citizens to carry identification and we have no plans to request any such authority. Our interest is limited solely to aliens."

The service's new program has come under some criticism from civil liberties groups because of suspicions that it might be infringing upon the rights of legally resident aliens or might represent the first step in a move toward a national identification system for all Americans.

He said that the new system will center on a card that will defy alteration or use by illegal aliens or persons other than those to whom the cards are issued.

The aim, Mr. Chapman added, is to give the immigration service a new weapon in its drive to combat a rising tide of illegal immigration. The preliminary results of an outside study done recently for the immigration service indicate that 8 million illegal aliens are now in the United States, 5 million of whom come from Mexico.

Mr. Chapman also stressed that the new system, called ADIT (Alien Documentation Identification Telecommunications) will not impose on legally resident aliens any new or additional burdens. He pointed out that U.S. law since 1940 has required all permanent resident aliens and persons entitled to special border-crossing privileges from Mexico to carry a government-issued identification card.

Sixteen versions of this card are now in use, Mr. Chapman said, and he stressed that the new card is intended to replace these documents with a single card that will be "counterfeit proof, impostor proof, standard and capable of automated reading by standard automatic data processing equipment."

Women Reported In U.S. Court List

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP). —Women are included on a new list of candidates submitted by the attorney general to an American Bar Association Committee screening potential Supreme Court nominees, according to newspaper reports.

The Washington Star said the list, submitted to the ABA panel by Attorney General Edward Levi, includes the names of Carla Hills, secretary of housing and urban development, and U.S. Circuit Court Judge Shirley Hufstedler. The Washington Post reported today that the list included Mrs. Hills and U.S. District Judge Cornelia Kennedy of Detroit.

The New York Times today also reported that Judge Kennedy was on the list.

U.S. to Renew Talks On Panama Canal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP). —Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker left yesterday for Panama and another round of talks there on a new Canal Zone treaty.

With the appointment last week of retired Army Lt. Gen. Wellborn Dolvin to the negotiating team, the Defense Department is represented for the first time in the 11-year-old history of the talks. The Pentagon has felt that the State Department has not been tough enough in resisting Panamanian demands for eventual control over the operation and defense of the Panama Canal.

FBI Reports Rise In Bombings by Political Groups

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP). —The number of political bombings in the United States is increasing and the FBI says it has become more difficult to infiltrate the terrorist groups that cause them.

FBI Director Clarence Kelley told members of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee yesterday that, during the first half of this year, there were 46 terrorist bombings—one more than in all of last year.

"The fanaticism of many of these urban guerrillas and revolutionaries makes intelligence penetration difficult," he said, adding that the groups have adopted the cell system to prevent infiltration.

Another hindrance to law-enforcement officials, Mr. Kelley said, is the approbation of terrorist activity by otherwise law abiding citizens, given apparently because of the so-called idealism of the terrorists."

The FBI director said that not only have bombings increased in the last two years also but "new terrorist groups have now appeared."

Teachers in Montreal Hold One-Day Strike

MONTREAL, Nov. 20 (UPI).— French-speaking school teachers took to the streets yesterday in a protest over stalled contract negotiations with the government. About 200,000 students got a holiday.

Nearly 10,000 teachers took part in the one-day walkout, which affected almost 400 schools.

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Spain's Franco: Dec. 4, 1892-Nov. 20, 1975

By Alden Whitman

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT).—One of the most durable, canny and empirical of modern dictators, Francisco Paulino Hermenegildo Teodulo Franco y Bahamonde became master of Spain in 1939 after a bloody three-year civil war, in which the scales of victory were tipped by armed assistance from Hitler and Mussolini. A second powerful factor was the worldwide support of the Roman Catholic Church.

He was also aided in winning the war by the internal weaknesses of the legitimate government, principally its inability to achieve political unity among its disparate parties and factions. Although the government put up a valiant defense, it had fatal difficulty in buying arms abroad and its armed forces, moreover, were beset by the same sort of disunity that hobbled the Cabinet.

At the close of his long and sternly authoritarian rule, Gen. Franco could look back on more than 35 years of an imposed stability that rested on a policy of suppression of fundamental democratic rights. But it was also a stability that gave Spain a rising standard of living, industrial growth and an important alliance with the United States.

The generalissimo's regime, exceedingly harsh at the outset, was moderated somewhat from the middle of the 1950s into a condition of relative calm that persisted to the end of his rule. Contributing to this was the memory of the Civil War, a renewal of which none of his organized opponents wanted to provoke. There were outbursts against Gen. Franco—by the Basque nationalists, among students—but these were put down.

Shift by Vatican

One of the last such episodes, which revealed an increasing impatience with Gen. Franco, occurred in September when five convicted terrorists, two of them Basque nationalists, were executed despite protests from most of Western Europe and appeals for clemency from Pope Paul VI. The Vatican statement symbolized an about-face for the Catholic Church, which for most of Gen. Franco's years had endorsed his policies. In the last five years, however, the Church had been increasingly murmurous toward him.

The incident pointed up, moreover, a crumbling of support for Gen. Franco among some of his hitherto strong supporters. The church, members of the Falange, monarchists and the financial-industrial community were restive for an orderly transfer of power from the hands of an aging ruler.

Coming to power after victory in a civil war that had devastated Spain, Gen. Franco clinched his grip on an impoverished and backward country by systematic terror. Then, by clever diplomacy, he took Spain through World War II as a nonbelligerent while averring his attachment to the Fascist powers. Exercising patience, he waited out years of international ostracism after the war, from which he was rescued by a U.S. decision in 1950 to acquire military bases in the country as a move in the cold war with the Soviet Union.

Now esteemed by the West, he was able to have his nation admitted to the UN, which had expressly barred Spain in 1946 in a resolution asserting that "in origin and nature the Franco regime is a fascist regime patterned on, and established largely as a result of aid received from, Hitler's Nazi Germany and Mussolini's Fascist Italy."

Resurrection

After his diplomatic resurrection, Gen. Franco began to loosen the grip of dictatorship. Foreign investment was encouraged, tourism was promoted, wage levels inched upward. By 1962 per capita income for the nation's 33 million people reached $300 a year and then quadrupled by 1972.

Most authoritarian restrictions remained. There was no press freedom; no trade unions were permitted; only one political party was allowed, the armed forces were omnipresent.

In early 1966, a new law eased some restrictions on the press, and later in the year a new constitution was adopted, which paved the way for the selection three years later of Prince Juan Carlos as Gen. Franco's successor as chief of state. The new constitution also slightly decontrolled the labor unions.

The technique of his rule up to 1969 was to spread power among rival factions — big business and its technocrats, landowners, the church, the Falange, the army—and to control their respective gains and losses of strength. He was thus the indispensable arbiter of all major decisions.

Balance Tipped

In late 1969, however, Franco briefly tipped the balance in a Cabinet reshuffle that gave business and finance, through the technocrats and Opus Dei, a Catholic lay group, an advantage. The changes displaced the Falange as a powerful political force. The Falange, which had earlier been absorbed into the National Movement, was Gen. Franco's mass bulwark in the Civil War and afterward.

Four years later, when Gen. Franco was 80, he relinquished some of his administrative duties



United Press International.

General Francisco Franco in 1936 file photo as he arrived in Salamanca to lead troops in Civil War.

by naming a faithful aide, Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, as Premier. His uneasy regime came to a violent end in December, 1973, when he was assassinated in an ambush attributed to Basque separatists. Evincing renewed firmness, Gen. Franco named Carlos Arias Navarro, the interior minister, as Premier.

A fresh round of repression began and was further fueled last year by the winds of the Portugese revolution.

But for all the pervasiveness of his power, the Caudillo, "by the grace of God," and generalissimo of the armies of land, sea and air, and chief of state for life, was among the least majestic of modern rulers.

Looked Gnomish

Standing but 5 feet 3 inches tall, Gen. Franco looked gnomish even in his general's gold-brimmed, olive-drab uniform with red silk sash. Unlike Hitler or Mussolini, he never stirred his people to fervor. He spoke publicly no more than three or four times a year, in a high voice that had a slight lisp.

On ceremonial occasions, he adopted an august role. Riding in his black Rolls Royce, which carried the national coat of arms in place of license plates, he was preceded by an open car filled with burly red-bereted bodyguards, and his route was flanked by policemen stationed 10 yards apart. He demanded the homage reserved for royalty, walking under a canopy, for example, at religious rites.

His round, mustached face was immobile, and his brown eyes were appraising and chill. This hauteur was evident at his Wednesday audiences for Spanish and foreign civilians and Spanish military men. There was a brief formal greeting, and that was all.

There seemed to be almost no rapport between him and the population. Crowds regarded him as more of an institution than a person. Among close associates he was known for his secretiveness.

Handpicked Cortes

Although Spain had a Cortes, or parliament, Gen. Franco paid it little heed. Its members were handpicked, but little legislation was ever sent to them. Gen. Franco, when he wanted to, enacted laws simply by signing and promulgating them in the Official Gazette.

His cold-shower personality thawed when he was with his three grandsons and four granddaughters. They were the children of his only child, Carmen, and her husband, Dr. Cristobal Martinez Bordiu Ortego y Bascaran, Marqués de Villaverde, a heart and lung surgeon. The youngsters romped with their grandfather for a couple of hours every day. Under a law initiated by Gen. Franco, his eldest grandson bears his name rather than his father's.

Gen. Franco's home life was simple. He dined *en famille* as often as possible, and lightly, to keep his girth down. He was virtually a teetotaler, limiting himself to a glass of wine or beer at a meal. There was no hint of scandal in his private life. He had married Carmen Polo y Martinez Valdes, a young woman of a good Asturian family, in 1923.

He had constructed a pharaonic tomb in which he wanted to be buried. Called the Valley of the Fallen and dedicated to the Civil War dead, it is situated close to the Escorial, near Madrid. Carved out of rock, the interior is a basilica, one of the world's largest, and is surmounted by a cross 500 feet tall. Gen. Franco took a detailed interest in its construction, which covered 15 years and cost millions of pesetas.

Impersonal

Gen. Franco's cruelty was that of the centurion, impersonal and efficient. Once, inspecting troops as a colonel of the Spanish Foreign Legion, he had food thrown in his face by a legionnaire protesting its quality. It spattered his uniform, but his facial expression did not change, nor did he say a word. He merely took out his handkerchief, wiped off the food and continued the inspection. Returning to his office, he calmly called an officer, pointed out the offender and said:

"Take that soldier out and execute him."

He exhibited the same methodical cruelty in 1934 when he imported legionnaires and Moors to crush an Asturian miners' uprising. At least 2,000 miners were rounded up and executed, many of them in the Oviedo bull ring. Some officers reportedly sought to halt the slaughter, but Gen. Franco sent word that the officers must continue or face execution themselves.

Again, at the close of the Civil War, thousands of Loyalists (some said 150,000) were executed on Gen. Franco's orders. He told a newsman that he had compiled a check list for the purpose.

He was born Dec. 4, 1892, at El Ferrol, on the Galician coast, the son of Nicolas Franco, a naval officer, and Pilar Bahamonde Franco.

Prince Trained for 27 Years To Take Madrid Leadership

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT).—Diffident and soft-spoken in private meetings, Juan Carlos Alfonso Victor Maria de Borbon y Borbon has been educated to be a king.

Seven years before his birth on Jan. 5, 1938, his grandfather, King Alfonso XIII, abdicated the throne of Spain. The grandson was born in Rome and, at the end of World War II, taken to Portugal.

In August, 1948, his father, Don Juan, third son of the former king, met with Spain's dictator, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, on a yacht in the Bay of Biscay. He agreed to send his son to be educated in Spain. Three months later, at age 10, the young prince entered Spain for the first time.

He attended the military, naval and air academies and was commissioned in all three branches. Helped by private tutors, he also attended Madrid University.

The 37-year-old prince, 6 feet 3 inches and 180 pounds, is a great-great-grandson of Queen Victoria of England. His height—he is a head taller than the average Spaniard—his blue eyes and his dark blond hair reflect his Nordic ancestry. He is an accomplished horseman, hunter, golfer, water skier and yachtsman.

While on an Aegean cruise in 1961, the prince met Princess Sophia of Greece. They were married in Athens in May, 1962, and are the parents of two girls, Elena and Sofia, and a son, Felipe.

The prince's days of preparation for the monarchy included rigorous physical and mental activity. He would start the day with an hourlong session of karate or gymnastics, then would follow studies of Spanish affairs—economics one day, politics the next, and so forth.

On July 22, 1969, Gen. Franco named Juan Carlos as future king. But he was permitted little autonomy of operation. It was not until Aug. 10, 1974, that, with Gen. Franco ill, he presided over his first Cabinet meeting.

Visitors say that his diffidence dwindles in face-to-face sessions, that he has a gentle, self-deprecating wit. Perhaps as a result of that nature, perhaps because of the years of preparation for his new role, the prince was able to answer with grace an interviewer who described him once as the handpicked heir of Gen. Franco.

"Yes, I'm Franco's heir," he replied. "But I'm Spain's heir as well."



United Press International.

A devoted angler, Gen. Franco is shown here during a fishing expedition along the Eo River in Lugo Province.



United Press International.

General Franco's widow, Dona Carmen Polo de Franco (left) and his daughter Carmen, Marquesa de Villaverde, kneeling in prayer near his bier in Pardo Palace yesterday.

Spaniards to Swear In Juan Carlos

(Continued from Page 1)

stood a series of crises. He suffered repeated heart attacks, underwent three major abdominal operations and for days was kept alive by blood transfusions, a respirator, a kidney machine and other mechanical devices as well as his own will to live.

In his final days, his fight for survival was linked in the minds of many Spaniards to the political survival of the authoritarian regime he founded. Even before his death, the Spanish political world was focusing on what the post-Franco era under Juan Carlos might be like.

Rumors of Trouble

There were no reports of incidents. Although the armed forces were believed to have put into effect a military alert to guard against disturbances, whatever deployment might have been carried out was done discreetly. In Madrid and other cities, there were no outward signs of particular vigilance.

Still there were rumors of possible trouble from both the extreme left and extreme right. It was reported that a group from the Basque nationalist organization, ETA, had arrived in Madrid and that extreme rightist groups were preparing to attack Juan Carlos on the grounds that he intended to change the regime.

Cardinal's Statement

Narciso Cardinal Jubany, the outspokenly liberal Archbishop of Barcelona, asked God to take into account Gen. Franco's service to his country but declared, "The peoples of Spain desire to move ahead on the basis of authentic freedom and peace."

For the moment, those in command are the old guard. Mr. Rodriguez de Valcarcel, the 58-year-old Falangist head of the Council of the Realm, is joined on the panel by the Most Rev. Pedro Cantero Cuadrado, the 73-year-old Archbishop of Zaragoza, and Air Force Lt. Gen. Angel Salas Larrazabal, who at 69 is the oldest active officer.

Schools were closed for a week, apparently to keep leftist-oriented students off the university campuses, where they might try to demonstrate.

Giscard to Attend

PARIS, Nov. 20 (AP).—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will attend the religious ceremonies Wednesday marking the accession of Prince Juan to the throne, an event that will be "the opening of a new page in the history of Spain," his office announced today.

The brief announcement said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would be going to Madrid because the two nations had ties "as neighbors and of friendship."

Defense Minister Yvon Bourges, a relatively low-ranking member of the French government, will represent France at the funeral of Gen. Franco on Sunday.

The French ambassador will be the representative at the ceremony Saturday in which Juan Carlos will be installed as king, the Elysée Palace said.



United Press International.

An emotional Spanish Premier Carlos Arias Navarro reading General Franco's last statement on television yesterday.

Franco's Last Message

MADRID, Nov. 20 (NYT).—The following is Generalissimo Francisco Franco's last message to the Spanish people, written shortly before his death, as translated by The New York Times:

Now that the time is near for me to stand in judgment before God almighty, I ask that He look kindly upon me since I have striven to live and die as a good Catholic. It has always been my desire to be a faithful son of the church in whose bosom I shall die. I ask forgiveness from all, as I give my most heartfelt forgiveness to those who declared themselves my enemies. I believe and hope that I had no enemies other than those who were enemies of Spain—Spain, which I will love until the last moment and to which I promised to serve until my dying breath, which is near.

I want to give my thanks to all of those who have worked enthusiastically, devotedly and unselfishly in the huge task of making a united, free and great Spain. Out of the love that I feel for our country, I beg you to continue in peace and unity and that you extend the same affection, loyalty and continued show of strength and support that you have given me to the future king of Spain, Don Juan de Borbon.

Do not forget that the enemies of Spain and of Christian civilization are watching, and you should also be watchful and should lay aside all personal gain in favor of the goals and interests to obtain social justice and education for all Spaniards and make these your main goals. Defend (maintain) the unity of Spain and use the rich multiplicity of its regions as a fountain of strength for a continued united Spain.

I would like in these, my last moments, to join the names of God and Spain and for us all to embrace one another and to shout for the last time on the threshold of my death—Up with Spain! Long live Spain!



Associated Press.

VALLEY OF THE FALLEN—Monument honoring dead of Spanish Civil War, 40 miles north of Madrid, where General Franco will be buried. The monument comprises a crypt that is carved from a granite mountain topped by a 150-meter (494-foot) cross.



Associated Press.

TRIUMVIRATE—Three men who will temporarily rule Spain until Prince Juan Carlos has been installed as King. From left: parliament President Alejandro Rodriguez de Valcarcel; Lt. Gen. Angel Salas Larrazabal and Archbishop Pedro Cantero Cuadrodo.

2 on Swedish Plane Die

LINKOEPING, Sweden, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Both crewmen aboard a Swedish Air Force J-32 Lansen training plane died today when the aircraft crashed and exploded on takeoff from the air base here.

W. Europeans Voice Hope on Spain's Future

Ford, UN and Others Express Sympathy

(Continued from Page 1)

exile government's council of ministers, declined to discuss the Republicans' plans, "out of respect for the dead."

About 40,000 Republicans went into exile in Mexico after their government's defeat in the Spanish Civil War. Mexico is the only Western nation to maintain diplomatic relations with the Republican government, which has its headquarters in Paris.

In southwestern France, Spanish refugees and Frenchmen staged several demonstrations marking their joy, as police contingents were reinforced along the border.

At Hendaye, on the border, hundreds of Spanish refugees, mostly Basques, were celebrating in cafés.

Various Spanish political leaders living in exile made declarations against the elevation of Prince Juan Carlos as king because, they said, this merely represented a continuation of the Franco regime.

From Washington, President Ford assured Gen. Franco's successor, Prince Juan Carlos, that the United States "will continue to pursue the policy of friendship and cooperation which has formed the touchstone for the excellent relations existing between our two countries."

A presidential message, simultaneously addressed to the government and people of Spain, expressed sympathy over Gen. Franco's death.

U.S. officials said that they expect Prince Juan Carlos to steer a careful course toward liberalization of Spain's political processes. They expressed optimism that Gen. Franco's death would not plunge Spain into a period of civil turmoil.

Mr. Ford's statement said that Gen. Franco "led his country for almost four decades through a significant era in Spanish history. With his passing, I express deepest sympathy to his wife and family on behalf of the government and people of the United States.

"We wish the Spanish people and the government of Spain well in the period ahead."

At the Vatican, Pope Paul VI, reacting to the general's death, said: "We offer prayers for the eternal rest of his soul and invoke for this beloved nation copious divine blessings as a pledge for concord and Christian progress."

And at the United Nations headquarters in New York, delegates in the General Assembly stood to pay silent tribute at the start of the morning meeting. Assembly President Gaston Thorn sent a message offering the Spanish people "sincere wishes for peace and prosperit, in this difficult period in their history."

In Brussels, officials at the headquarters of the European Economic Community and of NATO said that Spain must show signs of liberalization before membership in either organization can be considered.

"If Prince Juan Carlos makes certain gestures toward liberalization, he will find a new response here," a Common Market official said. "But it will take more than just Franco's absence."

From Paris, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing sent a telegram to Prince Juan Carlos saying: "I address my sincere condolences on the occasion of the death of Generalissimo Franco, who for nearly 40 years dominated the history of your country. I express my consideration and sympathy for you and the profound friendship of the French people for the proud Spanish people."

A message from Britain's Queen Elizabeth to the president of Spain's Council of the Realm said: "I convey to Your Excellency my condolences on the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, who had, as head of the Spanish state, led his country for so long."

Miss Spain, Olga Fernandez Perez, 18, withdrew from today's Miss World beauty contest as a mark of respect, competition organizers said.

10-Year Sentence Given in Munich To Ex-SS Doctor

MUNICH, Nov. 20 (AP).—A West German war crimes court sentenced a former SS physician to 10 years in prison today for helping to murder 11 Roman Catholic priests at Dachau concentration camp.

The court found Heinrich Schuetz, 69, a former SS colonel, guilty of pseudo-medical experiments conducted in 1942 during which he injected pus from festering wounds into priest inmates from the Netherlands, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

During the trial, Schuetz, who continued practicing medicine after the war, claimed he did not participate in the experiments.

Schuetz, who put up 250,000 marks ($100,000) bail in 1971, was allowed to leave the court room freely while he decides whether he will appeal the sentence.

Observers—pointing out the former Nazi doctor's age—said that it was possible that he will never be jailed if he makes use of all available legal means in an effort to prolong his case.

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But Deep Divisions Persist

The Silent Majority in Spain Looks to a Peaceful Transfer

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Nov. 20 (NYT).—The bulk of the Spanish people, as they anxiously contemplated the drama of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's illness, appeared to wish as peaceful and as orderly a transition as possible from the 82-year-old leader of Spain to the 37-year-old Juan Carlos.

But these desires may be thwarted by antagonisms that go back 40 years and menace the country's political future. Few events in contemporary Spanish history were so eagerly awaited or so greatly feared as the departure of Gen. Franco from power after 36 years. Paradoxically, the opposing sentiments have come together in a common desire for change at the top as quickly as possible.

Those of an older generation who fought against him in the Spanish Civil War and those of a younger generation who inherited the leftist tradition here see in the disappearance of Gen. Franco a first step in sweeping the right from power. Those who supported the general, while fearing the change, sought to reduce its consequences as much as possible.

Irreconcilable Forces

Trouble might start with Juan Carlos caught in the middle and the average, apolitical Spaniard on the sidelines of a dangerous power struggle among irreconcilable forces.

In the last year or so, another category of people swelled the ranks of those who looked to a Spain without Franco. They were people who once supported him and his regime and even served in official capacities. They came to think that Spain had changed and the political system had become anachronistic not only in relation with the rest of Europe but inside the country as well. Regardless of his past merits, Gen. Franco, in this view, became an obstacle to progress, to growing political aspirations and to the desire to join the European family of nations as a respected member.

These categories of politicians, intellectuals, professional and business people, writers and artists, have at one time or another presumed to speak in the name of the Spanish people as a whole, attempting to present their ideas as that of the bulk of the population. But there exists at present no reliable indication of public sentiment. The great majority of the population, kept from any say or any direct participation in decision-making for so many years, is believed to have no strong feelings about its leadership except that it guarantee peace and continued improvement in living standards.

The number of people who have a desire to participate more actively and to be represented more directly in public affairs than in the past is believed to be growing. This trend has accompanied industrialization and urbanization in which Spaniards are no longer so isolated from each other as they were when Spain was essentially a rural nation. The trend reflects also a higher standard of education. More people have more schooling and the universities have become so crowded that special aptitude tests for entrance into freshman courses have been instituted to keep the college population down to numbers the schools can competently handle.

Influence of Tourists

Million of tourists from the rest of Western Europe have been coming here and increasingly Spaniards are traveling abroad or living there as emigrant workers. The country is therefore exposed to Western democratic currents and this is believed to have had an effect.

"Spain is different," the saying goes, but for an increasing number of Spaniards the lack of liberties and the lack of acceptance by the Western community is too high a price to pay.

Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, stalwart of the regime from the beginning of his public career, is credited with having perceived the mutation and to have tried, in effect, to move the country into the post-Franco era while the general was still alive, and still in power. His speech in February of last year, shortly after taking office, looked forward to the day when Gen. Franco would no longer be present to lead and when a power mechanism more permanent than fidelity to a man would be needed.

The idea of participation in political affairs through political associations and through the election of mayors and other local officials had been around a long time and been endlessly discussed. But Mr. Arias gave it a more specific content and a timetable.

Handicaps Insuperable

The handicaps to making the program effective and credible have turned out to be insuperable. First, Mr. Arias did not come to his reformist role with credentials that could be taken seriously by liberals here because in his career as a prosecutor, police official and minister of the interior, he dealt more with repression than with reform. Second, the proposed changes in ways of doing things raised the backs of the traditionalists who thought he was endangering the whole structure. He quickly found himself stymied and both the association law and the one on local administration have had limited effects.

The result is that while Mr. Arias made enemies on the right, which felt it was being betrayed by one of its own, he did not gain much support on his left. The feeling grew that in the end it was not so much his fault as that of the man just above him, Gen. Franco himself.

The problem in the minds of those anxious for reform was how to remove this obstacle. In July of last year, when the general fell ill with phlebitis complicated by a blood clot, the feeling rose that the problem would solve itself. He suffered bad hemorrhaging one day and, at the age of 81, it was thought he could not last. He turned over power temporarily to his designated successor, the prince, and in political offices, luncheon tables and cocktail parties the prediction was that that which was temporary would become final and definitive.

But the general was feeling so well by the beginning of September that he told Juan Carlos and Mr. Arias he was resuming his duties. Those who wanted him to go—and they seemed to be more numerous than ever—found it difficult to answer the question of how to get him to surrender power, short of an act of God. It was typical of the fear and respect that he still commanded that none of the parties that might be interested in a change at the top could bring itself to force the issue.

Topical Joke

A joke then making the rounds illustrated the difficulties, in typical Spanish style, of such an operation. At a Cabinet meeting, the general suddenly rose, complained of an indisposition and left the room. A half hour went by, then an hour. The Premier looked at the ministers worriedly and said "I had better go see what's the matter."

He returned a moment later, solemn-faced.

"Gentlemen," he said "I regret to announce that our leader is dead."

Silence around the table. Then a minister timidly asked: "Yes, but who will tell him?"

A formidable array of forces were disposed to tell him because they welcomed the change. Their weakness was their lack of cohesion. Two major efforts to close ranks occurred but each was loosely organized and constantly shifting. And this lack of cohesion spelled political disorder for the future.

All these groups are illegal under the present system. It allows for only one political organization, the National Movement of Gen. Franco, and for political associations that are formally approved by the movement and accept the principles of the regime.

But among the illegal forces are those that are more or less tolerated and whose leaders operate with some freedom and even maintain offices. Such groups are generally of the moderate left—Socialists, Christian Democrats and Social Democrats—and of the right. Not tolerated are groups on the extreme left such as the Communist party, whose leaders are hunted down and generally imprisoned.

Tolerated or not, none of the illegal forces or even those acceptable to the regime can call themselves parties, a banned word in the Spanish political lexicon since the civil war.

Democratic Junta

A group called the Democratic Junta consists essentially of the Communist party, probably the best organized group in the country, some liberal monarchists and scattered individuals and groups, including Socialists dedicated to the idea of complete renovation through a vote of the Spanish people. This group does not accept the succession of Juan Carlos because it believes that, no matter how open to change he may be, he is a creation and a prisoner of the system.

Another group called Democratic Convergence has grouped Social Democrats, left-wing Christian Democrats and the Spanish Socialist Workers party, the main Socialist group. There have been talks between the two groups but no formal agreement to work together. A major difficulty is the Communist party, with which most of the Democratic Convergence does not wish to work.

There exist also individuals and groups further to the right which want democratic change but have not yet organized themselves to any great extent. This sector includes persons who have worked either within the system in the past or still do.

Outside politics, two institutions are expected to play a crucial role in determining the course of events. One is the Catholic Church. After years of supporting and being identified with the regime, the church has taken an increasingly independent and critical stance. The hierarchy is on record as favoring full democratic freedoms. The church is still linked to the regime through a concordat, whose revision is up for consideration but which, as it now stands, makes the church financially dependent on the state.

Army's Weight

The other institution is the army, whose present leadership is expected to throw its weight behind Juan Carlos. Lately, splits have appeared with the discovery of a small but important group of officers who also favor democratic change. About a dozen of these officers, majors and below, are under arrest on suspicion of seditious activity and hundreds of others are under investigation. The officer corps of the three services numbers more than 20,000 and it is difficult to determine its exact political temper. The leadership has been emphasizing unity on the basis of a nonpartisan approach to political problems.

Three events in the last two years have served to stiffen the attitude of the extreme right, which is determined to keep things fundamentally unchanged. The first event was the killing of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco, Gen. Franco's trusted lieutenant who had been counted on to assure continuity under Juan Carlos. This was a great blow to the right and it became even more keenly felt when Adm. Carrero's successor, Mr. Arias, began to show alarming signs of liberalism.

The second event was the revolution in Portugal and the consequent upsurge of Communist strength followed by disorder and a breakdown of authority. A new word came into vogue here, "Portugalization," which was something to be avoided at all cost. For the politically faithful, Portugal was an object lesson in what happens when the barriers are allowed to be pulled down after the death of the man who erected them, in Portugal's case, Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.

Upsurge of Terror

The third event was the upsurge of terrorist activity by two virulently leftist anti-Franco movements, the Basque nationalist organization, ETA, and an urban guerrilla group of Marxists called the Revohrtionary Anti-Fascist Patriotic Front. The frequent killing of policemen led to the most rigorous repression the country had seen since the early 1940s, culminating in the execution by firing squads of five convicted terrorists Sept. 27.

This in turn provoked a strong international campaign against Gen. Franco. His regime, which gave all the appearance of being under siege, used the hostile reaction to try to rally popular support to it within the country. There was a stiffening of resolve not to yield to internal Spanish or international opposition, but the regime's supporters could not get around the fact that they were being led by an old man whose hands trembled from Parkinson's disease, whose voice could barely be heard or understood and whose capacity for leadership was quickly waning.

The Spanish people as a whole, little consulted and ill-informed, are an unknown quantity despite efforts by all sides to interpret their wishes. After suffering the violence of the Civil War and the aftermath of isolation and privation, they have entered into a period of relative prosperity and a booming economy.

The safest thing that can be said is that ordinary people want a peaceful change. They do not want a return to civil disorders, everyone agrees, and in the country as a whole extremist groups that do resort to violence appear to have little support. With prosperity, people have entered the consumer age with a vengeance, buying homes, cars, and appliances, often on time payments, which gives them a further interest and stake in stability.



Associated Press.

Madrid newspapers reporting death of General Franco.

Yugoslav Police Find Pro-Soviet Group in Serbia

BELGRADE, Nov. 20 (WP).—Yugoslav police have discovered a secret pro-Soviet organization in Serbia and arrested its members, the newspaper Politika said today.

This was the fourth known clandestine Stalinist group broken by police in their current drive against opponents of President Tito. Politika, quoting a senior Serbian official, said all these groups were "inspired and encouraged from abroad" to engage in illegal activities with the aim of "creating a new illegal Communist party."

Yugoslav officials have made it clear that Moscow stands behind the current upsurge of pro-Soviet forces in Yugoslavia.

The disclosure coincided with the publication of a long article critical of Milovan Djilas, once Marshal Tito's vice-president, who was ousted from the leadership and subsequently imprisoned for his advocacy of political democratization and freedom of speech.

Roger Branigin, 73, Ex-Governor Of Indiana, Dies

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 20 (AP).—Former Indiana Gov. Roger D. Branigin, 73, died yesterday following an extended illness.

Mr. Branigin, who served as governor from 1965 until 1969, was thrust into the national spotlight in 1968, when, as a stand-in for President Lyndon Johnson, he ran second to Robert Kennedy and ahead of Eugene McCarthy in the Indiana presidential primary.

However, President Johnson had withdrawn from the presidential race before the primary and Mr. Branigin went to the Democratic National Convention as a favorite-son candidate.

Walter E. Bosshard

ZURICH, Nov. 20 (AP).—Walter E. Bosshard, 82, noted Swiss journalist and author, has died at his home in Spain, it was announced here today. He was a specialist on Asian affairs.

Sebastiao Pais de Almeida

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 20 (AP).—Sebastiao Pais de Almeida, 62, Brazil's finance minister from 1956 to 1961, died here last night of acute pulmonary edema. He was a businessman and banker.

Victor L. Butterfield

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 20 (AP).—Victor L. Butterfield, 71, president emeritus of Wesleyan University, died yesterday in a hospital after a long illness.

Tokushichi Mishima

TOKYO, Nov. 20 (AP).—Tokushichi Mishima, 82, inventor in 1931 of magnetic steel known as MK Steel, made from nickel and aluminum, died of a heart ailment in a Tokyo hospital yesterday.

Fewer Curbs On Computer Export Asked

Firms Urge U.S. to Ease Limits for Soviet Bloc

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (IHT).—A number of U.S. computer manufacturers urged the Ford administration yesterday to relax restrictions on exports of their products to the Soviet bloc and to speed up export review procedures.

Speaking at a government-sponsored symposium, Lester Hogan, vice-chairman of the board of Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corp., said that enlarged exports of computers and computer production skills would create "technological dependence" on U.S. products in the Communist countries.

In another speech, William Morris, chairman of Control Data Corp., suggested that the United States stood to benefit from cooperative ventures with East European computer manufacturers in developing countries, "where they have good contacts."

But he added that this would require "an aggressive program of technology exchange with the Soviet Union."

The pleas for eased restrictions coincided with disclosures yesterday that the Commerce Department had rejected the International Business Machines Corporation's application to supply a computerized reservation system, valued at more than $11 million, to the Soviet travel agency Intourist.

The symposium on East-West technological trade was sponsored by the Commerce and State Departments and attended by industry leaders and a number of East European diplomats.

In a keynote address, Deputy Secretary of State Robert Ingersoll noted that U.S. trade with Communist countries grew more than sixfold from 1970 to a total last year of $3.2 billion, of which $533 million was in technological products and skills.

He then spoke of "a gray area where products and technology have potential applications both for the civilian economy and military purposes" and acknowledged that computer manufacturers often found administration guidelines "too restrictive."

As defined by Arthur Downey, deputy assistant secretary of commerce for East-West trade, the problem is "to promote trade, but not at a cost of national security."

A high-ranking State Department official remarked, "It is not a matter susceptible to crisp solution because computers are regarded as strategic systems."

Alcoholic Drinks In U.S. to List All Ingredients in '77

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—Americans will be told in 1977 for the first time which chemicals are added to their beer, wine and liquor, when the Food and Drug Administration makes such ingredient labeling of alcoholic beverages mandatory.

The FDA also announced yesterday that it was taking back the liquor labeling authority it transferred 35 years ago to the Treasury Department, to register its disappointment with the refusal by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms last week to mandate ingredient labeling.

"While we recognize that the issue of ingredient labeling of alcoholic products is a very complex matter," FDA Associate Commissioner Sam Fine said, "we do believe that it is in the best interest of the consumer to have these foods labeled as informatively as possible and we are in favor of having their ingredients declared on the label."

Michael Jacobson, head of the nonprofit Center for Science in the Public Interest, which raised the labeling issue three years ago, told a House subcommittee that some ingredients in alcoholic beverages cause allergic reactions in some persons, and some have proven fatal.

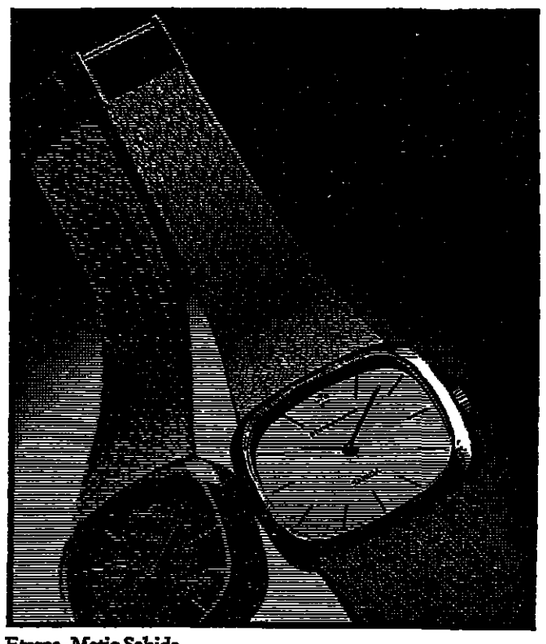
Bureau of Alcohol Director Rex Davis said that Mr. Jacobson's request had the backing of the brewing industry but was opposed by liquor and wine makers.

Swiss Businessman Sentenced in Shooting

LIESTAL, Switzerland, Nov. 20 (AP).—A Swiss businessman was sentenced this week to eight years at hard labor for the "shooting on order" of his mistress's husband by a Swedish friend now awaiting trial in Sweden.

The criminal court here found Ruinell Sigg guilty of attempted manslaughter in the December, 1974, shooting of Christian Recher, who was wounded in the stomach but survived. The prosecution said Sigg had induced Swedish businessmnn Bengt Salven to try to kill Mr. Recher.

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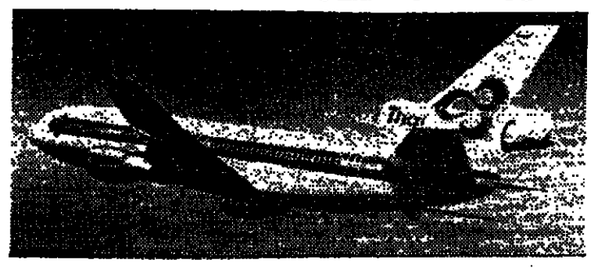
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6—Friday, November 21, 1975 *

Francisco Franco

Generalissimo Francisco Franco will have few mourners outside his own country. Even in Spain, the grief appears not to be universal. The world will remember him chiefly as the last survivor of the generation of dictators who brought Europe into the most dreadful years since the religious wars of the 17th century. Franco's rise to power, as a military man, was characterized above all by his utter lack of any concern for the value of lives—particularly the lives of those who were on the other side, or who had the misfortune to be in his way. There was none of the homicidal craziness of a Hitler or Stalin about him. With Franco, it was all a matter of cool calculation. In the final reckoning, is there anything to be said for such a man?

In fact, there is. Franco performed two very great services for his country. Both were, in a sense, negative but they were historic nonetheless. First, he kept Spain out of World War II. Because Franco, unlike Mussolini, was not a romantic and never believed the Fascist fantasy about the alleged regenerative effects of combat, he never allowed himself to be seduced into alliance with the nations that had supported him during the Spanish Civil War. As a result of his canny ingratitude, Spain escaped the devastation and misery that was visited, for example, upon Italy.

* * *

After the war, so little political activity was visible in Spain that the country seemed to be seized by paralysis. A witty observer once suggested that Spanish politics consisted of two baskets on Franco's desk: one was labeled "Questions That Time Will Solve," and the other, "Questions That Time Has Answered." Franco governed the country, according to this allegory, by moving papers from one basket to the other. But in Spain as everywhere else, things move whether governments desire it or not.

In the middle-1950s, Franco was confronted with a series of student demonstrations and industrial strikes. His second great service to Spain was his response. Instead of resorting to simple repression alone, he turned the economic management of the country over to a generation of highly sophisticated technocrats. They gradually opened the country to a tremendous flow of people, goods and capital. Spanish workers went north to find jobs, and tourists came south. Industry came in looking for labor at low wages, with the result that wages rose. The country developed one of the highest growth rates in Europe and the national product, in real terms, has more than doubled since 1960.

It was an extraordinary experiment in operating an authoritarian state with open borders to the democracies that were its neighbors. Incidentally, it paralleled the similar experiment farther east in the Mediterranean basin where Yugoslavia was also loosening internal controls in the interest, not of strengthening civil liberties for their own sake, but of rapid economic development.

What happens now? It seems unlikely that the accustomed authoritarian mode will continue unchanged. Yet there is hardly any exercise in politics more perilous than the attempt to relax an authoritarian tradition. The current illustration of that truth is on view in Portugal.

There are a good many reasons for doubting that Spain will go the way of Portugal. One of them is the very existence of the Portuguese example next door. Another is that Franco foresaw that the overseas empires were becoming liabilities to the countries that tried to perpetuate them. Unlike Portugal, Spain quietly cut most of its overseas possessions loose—the Spanish Sahara is one of the last—rather than letting itself get drawn into the sort of endless bloody warfare that damaged and radicalized the Portuguese military forces. Still more important, Spain is now a substantially wealthier country than Portugal, with a large middle class that intends to protect its prosperity and shows no inclination whatever to embark on political adventures. The outbursts of terrorism seem to have a rather narrow base in the country. If the Spanish authorities can be persuaded to desist from creating more martyrs by rigged summary trials and firing squads, experience elsewhere in Europe suggests that the terrorists will not prove a fundamental threat to stability.

* * *

But the country is used to having its government pivot around one man, and it is not quite a sure thing that the next man to keep control will be Juan Carlos. Whether he turns out to have the force of character to maintain the central position remains very much to be seen. With the departure of Franco, it is going to be a good deal harder for Spain to keep fending off the pressures from the rest of Western Europe to permit more personal freedom to its people.

The real force for change, of course, is not diplomatic nudging from outside. It is internal. There is not any great pent-up demand in Spain for a return to party politics, or for parliamentary democracy as it is practiced to the north in Europe. But when the choice lies between the old style of Spanish palace politics and the new style of European economic growth, Spain was already demonstrating—even before Franco's death—the direction in which it intends to move.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Kingdom United...Still

When Queen Elizabeth stood before Parliament and her people to say that her government would put forward proposals for Welsh and Scottish assemblies "to exercise wide governmental responsibilities within the framework of the United Kingdom," that simple declaration seemed to open the curtain upon a great pageant of history, a drama of clashing modern emotions and interests.

Names of kings and queens past, of battles that live only in memory, haunting music, ancient speech, mines and oil wells, are mingled in the Queen's brief evocation, in terms of today's politics, of so many yesterdays. And it was an evocation that will draw responses from many parts of the world, where global interdependence is mingled with tribal fissioning, where individuals who feel weighed down by the mass of their fellows, look to new groupings and old to sustain their threatened identities.

Will regional assemblies and some degree of local autonomy satisfy Welsh or Scottish nationalism? A Parliament in Belfast did not solve the problems of Northern Ireland, torn between those who look to London and those whose loyalty goes to Dublin. The romantic appeal of absolute national distinctions based on language and history brings its own confrontations with the practicalities of the larger unit. France can testify to this, albeit the adherents of Breton speech and those of Languedoc and Corsica are still less significant than what Spain experiences from Basques and Catalans. And Canada has seen that concessions to the French language outside Quebec have inspired greater claims for that tongue within the province.

Many political jurisdictions seem to have become too large for effective administration. The United States, filling half a continent with more than 200 million people of diverse origins, is finding problems in this regard, despite a federal system that was intended to cope with just such conflicts of geographic interest and size. Yet when the crunch is on, as it is with respect to New York State and New York City, who can determine where local and national responsibility begins and ends? President Ford is seeking to do so, but the lines he draws are shaky and his arguments unconvincing.

The Soviet Union and China have imposed upon their peoples a dogma that unifies them politically and economically under a concentrated rule, while encouraging folk songs and folk dress to keep the assorted peoples amused. Freer nations cannot take such a route, to reconcile the conflicts created by the interdependence and the unique characteristics of their regions and peoples. It is not easy, especially when terror can strike to sustain the latter. But it is the challenge to the leadership—political, economic and cultural—of nearly every nation. And it is perhaps the greatest challenge of today's fragmented world.

International Opinion

Soviet Push in Angola

Against the spectacle of the Soviet-backed faction taking in arms shipments through Luanda in preparation for a long war, it is easier to see where lies the common interest of men as different as Mr. Vorster and President Kaunda. Their race may divide them, but they can unite against the growth of Soviet influence in Africa; and that, at present, is the more important consideration. Racial disharmony is susceptible to patchwork, possibly even to a cure. But once a country falls under Soviet control, it does not re-emerge.

—*From the Guardian (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 21, 1900

PARIS—It has definitely been decided, says the Temps, to take away the gas lamps from certain parts of the city, where the regular working of the electric light is insured by there being two distinct generating factories. In the Rue de Rivoli, from the Louvre to the Hôtel de Ville, the gas lamps have already been removed, and other parts of the city will soon follow suit.

Fifty Years Ago

November 21, 1925

BERLIN—A memorial service for the famous German flier Manfred von Richthofen was held this afternoon with all the pomp befitting the obsequies of a national hero. President Hindenburg and Chancellor Luther were among the many civil and military officials present. Among the many flower-pieces was one sent by the British and American officers stationed in Berlin.



'Well, I Wouldn't Call It a Permanent Solution, but... Gee, Mayor, These Fifties Look Great.'

World Growth: 'Trend Is Not Destiny'—I

By René Dubos

NEW YORK—In 1575—400 years ago!—the French scholar Louis Le Roy published a learned book in which he voiced despair over the upheavals caused by the social and technological innovations of his time, what we now call the Renaissance. "All is pell-mell, confounded, nothing goes as it should." We, also, feel that our times are out of joint: we even have reason to believe that our descendants will be worse off than we are.

The earth will soon be overcrowded and its resources exhausted. Pollution will ruin the environment, upset the climate, damage human health. The gap in living standards between the rich and the poor will widen and lead the angry, hungry people of the world to acts of desperation including the use of nuclear weapons as blackmail. Such are the inevitable consequences of population and technological growth if present trends continue. But what a big *if* this is!

The future is never an extrapolation of the past. Animals probably have no chance to escape from the tyranny of biological evolution, but human beings are blessed with the freedom of social evolution. For us, trend is not destiny. The escape from existing trends is now facilitated by the fact that societies anticipate future dangers and take preventive steps against expected upheavals.

Disaster

In the past, disasters caught humankind by surprise: now future situations are discussed long before the event, especially if they are likely to be dangerous. One of the fashionable intellectual games of our time consists in imagining the symptoms of "future shock" that people will experience when their ways of life are transformed either by man-made changes or by natural catastrophes. But the very fact that these symptoms have been publicized in advance makes it unlikely that they will occur as described. A few examples will illustrate the range of potentially dangerous situations which modern societies have anticipated and for which they are developing preventive measures.

During the winter of 1917-1918, the Spanish flu spread explosively throughout the world, killing more than 20 million people. The epidemic was unexpected: it was like an apocalyptic visitation of mysterious origin and nothing could be done to stop it. Other outbreaks of influenza have occurred since that time, but any new strain of it, the Hong Kong flu for example, can now be detected early in its spread and steps can be taken to tame its virulence.

Population Growth

During the 1950s, environmental degradation and population growth reached critical levels in many parts of the world. These problems are still with us, but progress is being made toward their control wherever the public realizes the dangers of present trends.

For example, Algeria and continental China are carrying out reforestation programs based on the experience of the Dust Bowl in the United States; population growth has begun to slow down in several industrialized countries.

Urban agglomerations are in a state of crisis, but efforts are being made everywhere to reform urban life. Old cities are rediscovering the value of their ancient buildings and traditions; large new cities are being created, especially in Europe, each with its own economic and cultural identity; even New York City may eventually establish a sounder budgetary basis on which to build its future.

These examples are typical of our times in that they do not correspond to final solutions of problems but rather symbolize a kind of social ferment generated by public concern for the future.

Despite the widespread belief that the world has become too complex for comprehension by the human brain, modern societies have often responded effectively to critical situations.

The decrease in birth rates, the shelving of the supersonic transport, the partial banning of pesticides, the rethinking of technologies for the production and use of energy are but a few examples illustrating a sudden reversal of trends caused not by political upsets or scientific breakthroughs, but by public awareness of consequences.

Even more striking are the situations in which social attitudes concerning future difficulties undergo rapid changes before the problems have come to pass—witness the heated controversies about the ethics of behavior control and of genetic engineering even though there is as yet no proof that effective methods can be developed to manipulate behavior and genes on a population scale.

Grassroots

One of the characteristics of our times is thus the rapidity with which steps can be taken to change the orientation of certain trends and even to reverse them. Such changes usually emerge from grassroot movements rather than from official directives; they are less a result of conventional education than of the widespread awareness of problems generated by the news media.

There is the danger, admittedly, that such awareness is not always sufficient for rapid enough feedback to prevent critical processes from overshooting and causing catastrophes. But hope against the danger of overshooting can be found in the fact that most biological and social systems are extremely resilient. It is this resilience which leads me to reject the myth of inevitability and reaffirm that, wherever human beings are concerned, trend is not destiny.

This is the first of two articles written for The New York Times. The author is René Dubos, the microbiologist and experimental pathologist, and professor emeritus at Rockefeller University.

Words and Deeds

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—On Nov. 12, the chief U.S. delegate to the UN, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, introduced a resolution urging the release of political prisoners around the world. Speaking for the idea, Moynihan denounced "the selective morality of the United Nations in matters of human rights."

On that same day a highly respected Chilean public health expert, Hugo Behm, a refugee from the torturers who run his country, was denied a visa to visit the United States. A U.S. consul in Panama said he had information, apparently from Chile, that Behm belonged to "a subversive organization." Behm asked which; he said he had never belonged to any political group. The consul refused to say.

That is an example, a very small one, of the increasingly embarrassing gap between U.S. words and deeds on human rights. The Behm decision proved so embarrassing that it was unsupportable. Behm was coming here to be honored by the U.S. Public Health Association, and after protests from some of its members the State Department waived the objection and allowed a brief visit. But other visa applicants remain excluded for similar reasons.

Ironic

For the United States to deny visas on political grounds is particularly ironic after the U.S. claim that the Helsinki agreement was a victory for freedom of movement. But in more profound ways, going to the whole question of official attitudes toward human rights, the recent U.S. record is dismal.

Chile is a notorious case in point. The United States helped to install the junta and then to keep it in power. Congress, outraged, limited economic aid to Chile to $25 million a year, but the Ford administration found ways to avoid that ceiling. It supplied large amounts of food on easy terms and offered loans and loan guarantees—to a total of more than $260 million in fiscal 1975.

The United States could have supported the Chilean military regime and still given some effective help to its victims. But there too the record is dim. European countries have been quicker to offer asylum and to condemn the junta's torture and murder. A U.S. program for Chilean refugees was announced last summer, but red tape has slowed it so much that to date only about half-a-dozen heads of families have been admitted.

In Chile, in Brazil, in the Soviet Union and South Korea and many other places the U.S. government has appeared insensitive to the grossest inhumanity. That fact is in strange contrast to U.S. feelings and legal standards at home. Human rights are better safeguarded in the United States than in most countries. What goes wrong, or different, when the U.S. government operates abroad?

Of course the realities are different abroad. The U.S. government is not generally restrained by the constitutional rules that limit it at home, with the judicial opinions that have done so much to keep the moral strain in U.S. politics. The United States must deal with some nasty governments, and knows by now the danger of trying to remake the world in its image.

But still, there are degrees in these things. We can limit our involvement with repressive governments, and we can make clear our ideals. It is desirable to do so for practical, not moralistic reasons—because maintaining our standards and our self-respect increases U.S. influence.

All this has come to be understood in many quarters in Washington. In the State Department itself there are now officials designated to deal with human rights issues, and they do have an effect on the margins. One example came in the admission of Behm.

Congress, too, has moved to make concern for human rights an element in U.S. foreign policy. In September, the House by a large margin approved an amendment by Rep. Tom Harkin, D-Iowa, to deny economic aid to governments engaging in "gross violations" of humanity, such as torture. The Senate adopted a similar provision, and the language is now being worked out in conference.

Disagrees

But Secretary of State Kissinger disagrees. This week he refused to comply with a mandate of Congress and specify why the United States is giving military aid to countries that violate human rights. The State Department had a country-by-country report ready but dropped it on his orders. His reasoning was that most of the world does terrible things anyway—and that we can help best by "quiet but forceful diplomacy." Yes, as in cringing to the Soviet attitude on Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

The result of Kissinger's stubborn resistance to weighing human rights in our policy may be damaging even in his own terms. It will probably provoke Congress to tighter restrictions on executive discretion. Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., called Kissinger's attitude on human rights one of "benign neglect" and said he would work to include a tougher provision in this year's military aid bill.

No U.S. government is likely to be evangelistic on these issues, and perhaps no one should be. What is needed, rather, is a consistent, thoughtful symbol to the world of the values that gave birth to the United States and that still are its claim to greatness. For that we would have to have a secretary of state who understood those values—one who when asked about human rights would not answer, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

New Rapport For France And the U.S.

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Put aside the mysteries of high finance, and there emerges a simple and clear picture of what happened at the Rambouillet economic summit last weekend. Basically the meeting acted out in real life a change that has long since come about in relations between France and the United States.

Rambouillet proved that rapport between Paris and Washington is now politically possible. As a result some modest progress in problems of finance and energy can be made immediately, while there is a long-term possibility for a more fruitful political understanding between Europe and the United States.

The most readily understandable index of what happened lies in the energy field. The United States for two years has been trying to put together an organized position among the industrial countries which comprise the major consumers of oil from the Near East.

Aloof

France, alone among the major industrial consumers, stood aloof from the U.S. proposals. In keeping with Gaullist tradition, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing insisted that France should play an independent role. It wanted to act as broker between the industrial consumers and the Arab oil producers—thus supposedly improving its status among all the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

At Rambouillet, the United States pushed for more cohesion among the consuming countries in their dealing with the oil exporters. President Giscard d'Estaing signed on, overruling both his finance minister and his foreign minister. The final declaration, with France participating, could have been written in Washington. It said: "Our common interests require that we continue to cooperate in order to reduce our dependence on imported energy."

A far more complicated version of the same thing took place in the financial field. Under Presidents De Gaulle, Pompidou and Giscard d'Estaing, the French tradition has been to manage inflation and recession by easing up and shutting down on the flow of exports and imports. To assure absolute control by those means, French policy for a long time favored a return to the gold standard and fixed rates of exchange between international currencies.

The United States always opposed the gold-standard approach. In 1971, the United States went off fixed rates of exchange and substituted a floating dollar. The ups and downs of the dollar on international currency markets made it much harder for the French to control their own exports and imports, and therefore their own cycle of recession and inflation.

In these circumstances a kind of financial war broke out between Washington and Paris. While Washington insisted on floating exchange rates, Paris wanted the fixed rate. Inability to compose the difference blocked a long overdue reform of the whole international monetary system.

At Rambouillet, President Ford, while not giving up floating rates, agreed despite the doubts of Treasury Secretary William Simon to manage the float so as to avoid wide swings which complicate French economic policy-making. The final declaration said that the participating countries would work "to counter... erratic fluctuations in exchange rates."

The Rambouillet agreement, to be sure, is only an accord in words. The United States retains the right to manage the float of the dollar as it sees fit. France can still go its own way on energy.

But the exchange in words is itself significant. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing no longer feels it politically necessary to insist in the most visible way on French independence in energy or on exchange rates.

The immediate benefits of the Franco-American rapprochement are two. First, it will be easier to organize a common front for dealing with the oil-exporting countries. Second, a new international monetary system can be put into place which will include sales of gold by the rich to help the poorest countries.

As to long-term benefits, it may now be easier for the United States and the North European to work jointly on the difficult political problems of southern Europe from Portugal to Greece. But it seems very doubtful that there will be any extensive coordination of economic policies to end recession and curb inflation.

Letters

Call Me 'Mister'

William Buckley's column (IHT, Oct. 28), "Just Call Me Bill," probably struck a responsive chord in many men of our generation. I certainly recognized myself at every phase of the tension between "mistering" and "first-naming." I suspect this tension is only one small outcropping of a more profound "creeping" social disintegration. Actually such subtle niceties are part of the honeycomb of social structures which guide a discriminating people. After years of being "first-named" by my teachers, I was immensely gratified to reach the august age at which I was "mistered" by my professors.

Forms of address reflect not only relative seniority but various degrees of intimacy. No doubt the spreading habit of "first-naming" is intended to encourage "relating" by lowering supposed social barriers. But it doesn't always work out that way. The indiscriminate use of intimate symbols robs them of their significance and can hamper social intercourse by confusing genuine earned intimacy with a false simulation.

Of course, dissolving Miss and Mrs. into the meaningless and unpronounceable "Ms" not only destroys meaning but is ungrammatical. After all, what word does "Ms" stand for? If for no word, it might as well be "F" for female. Or take language: Profanity and obscenity once had a certain limited value when they were used occasionally with a discriminating sensitivity, but today one can't even achieve a successful release of pent-up emotion by using words which are part of cocktail party banter. What does one say when he really wants to affront—in a society which nothing affronts?

To vault over a few intermediate steps, one could say that the whole process of disintegration by excessive use is epitomized by monetary inflation which is nothing more than putting out more money than there are goods produced. And if the process runs all the way through society, it doesn't bode well for our chances of coping with inflation.

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THEATER

Admirable Nathalie Sarraute

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 20 (IHT).—Nathalie Sarraute's new play, "C'Est Beau," at the Petit Orsay, is in one act and runs for little more than an hour. Within these limits, the play illustrates, with sharp perception, the isolation that confronts the individual. It says what it has to say and then very sensibly shuts up, a contrast to the ways of many playwrights who, though they have nothing much to say, insist on saying it at inordinate length to fill an evening.

At the Orsay, under the auspices of Jean-Louis Barrault, there is no schedule for playing time, a policy that entirely differs from that of the commercial playhouse with its prefabricated timetable.

"C'Est Beau" is a study of misunderstanding within a family, but it is not another play about the generation gap. A yawning canyon does separate the son from his parents and there is an equal distance between the father and the mother.

The personality of the son acts as a sort of catalytic agent in this psychological experiment. He is eager for the truth and speaks it plainly to the irritation of the father who can only respond with clichés. The whole house of cards tumbles when its shaky foundations of conventional acceptances come under fire. The bold questioning of standards blocks retreat to the former tranquil home and destroys the links that bind the trio.

The acting is worthy of the play. Emmanuelle Riva plays the mother with the exact sense of type, and Jean-Luc Bideau, seen on the screen in "La Salamandre" and other films, is the father with his usual distinction. Daniel Berlioux, suited to the method of Claude Régy's precise direction, makes the agonising youth a striking figure. The play is actually composed of a single great scene. It will be acted by many players in the future, but it will never, one imagines, be better acted.

* * *

The cycle of Corneille plays at the Petit Odéon is concluding with "Surena," his last work. As it is rarely performed, its present resurrection is of special interest.

In it Corneille returns to his early formula which he abandoned in his middle period to a large extent. Here, once more, is the conflict of duty and passion, grown less heated, mellowed by resigned tenderness and serenity. "Toujours aimer, toujours souffrir, toujours mourir"—one of its lines—sums up this tragedy of a valiant, noble warrior whose reward for his victories is treachery.

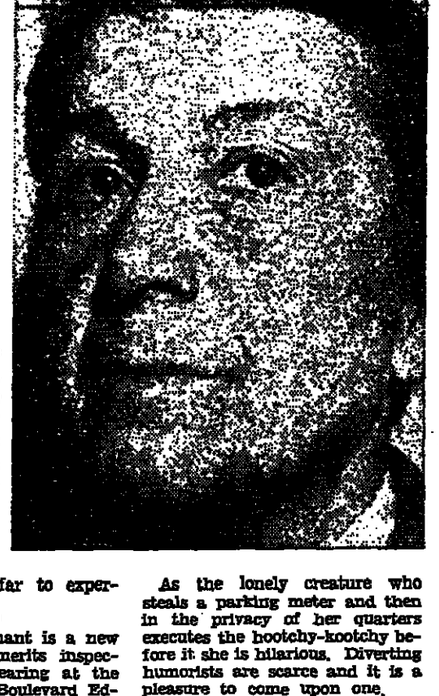
The current revival's cast tends to declaim rather than act, except Hubert Gignoux, who, in playing the ungrateful monarch, simulates a smouldering anger that melts the freezing uniformity of the production.

* * *

Michel Cournot of Le Monde is such an intriguing guide to the theaters that he can lead his followers anywhere. Like most amusing critics, he has a sense of fun and mischief. Certainly he has perpetrated a prank in advising prospective play-goers to undertake the long journey to the Théâtre de l'Aquarium in Vincennes, to see an exceedingly monotonous and uninspired adaptation of Lou Sin's novel, "Ah Q," the story of an abused, moronic farm hand who, driven out by his land-owner master, turns brigand, plays a part in the 1912 revolution and ends in the hands of the executioner. There is much bellowing and frantic flea-hunting by actors clad in burlap wraps on a shadowy stage. Alain Mace has Oriental elegance as the feudal overlord of the Dowager Empress's reign and Claudine Mavrose as the widowed servant is an actress of quality and a delightful dog makes a fleeting appearance, but one travels very far to experience very little.

* * *

Dominique Lavanant is a new comedienne who merits inspection. She is appearing at the Café d'Edgar (58 Boulevard Edgar Quinet) nightly at 10:30 in "Frisson sur le Secteur," a one-woman show in which she enacts the checkered career of a small-town Breton wallflower who in Paris becomes a meter maid. She might make things more palatable by eliminating references to halitosis and by refraining from picking her teeth, but these lapses aside, she is genuinely and originally entertaining.



Nathalie Sarraute, whose "C'Est Beau" is playing at the Théâtre d'Orsay in Paris.

As the lonely creature who steals a parking meter and then in the privacy of her quarters executes the bootchy-kootchy before it she is hilarious. Diverting humorists are scarce and it is a pleasure to come upon one.

Her material, too, which she has composed with the aid of Claire Bretecher and Serge Ganiz, is of welcome originality. She is something to see.

* * *

Gordon Heath's production (in English) of "Kennedy's Children" is being performed each Friday, Saturday and Sunday evening at 8 at L'Abbaye (6 Rue de l'Abbaye).

SHARPS AND FLATS

MUNICH — Gentle Giant will be at the Circus-Krone-Bau Nov. 22 at 8 p.m. Teddy Wilson will be backed up by the Dutch Swing College Band on Nov. 24 at the Theater in der Brienner Strasse and Ike and Tina Turner will bring their "1975 Show" into the Olympiahalle on Nov. 26, also at 8 p.m.

* * *

The Golden Gate Quartet, continuing its German tour, will be in Bocholt Nov. 21 at the Aula St. Georg-Gymnasium; in Hagen Nov. 22 at the Städtische Bühne; in Frankfurt Nov. 23 at the Jahrhunderthalle; in Heidelberg Nov. 25 at the Stadthalle and in Hanau Nov. 26 at the Stadthalle. All concerts start at 8 p.m.

* * *

COPENHAGEN — Weather Report will be at the Falkoner Teatret Nov. 25 at 8 p.m. and the same evening the group Gasolin is at Tivoli Hall, also at 8 p.m.

* * *

The Delta Rhythm Boys, continuing their tour of Sweden, are in Falkenberg Nov. 21 at the Grand Hotel; in Falun Nov. 23 at the Grand Hotel; in Ornskoldsvik Nov. 24 at the Stadshotellet; in Solleftea Nov. 26 at the Hallstabergets Sporthotell and in Sala Nov. 27 at the Stadshotellet.

* * *

LONDON—The Spinners will be at the Royal Festival Hall Nov. 23 at 8 p.m. Marion Montgomery is appearing nightly at Quaglino's through Nov. 29 as is Salena Jones at the Talk of The Town through Dec. 6 and Blossom Dearie at Ronnie Scott's, also through Dec. 6.

* * *

Ross King and her group, touring the Netherlands, are in Loosdrecht Nov. 21, 22, and 23 at the Pink Elephant and in Amsterdam Nov. 25 at the Hilton Hotel, Nov. 28 at the Adam Paradiso and Nov. 29 at the Milkweg.

* * *

PARIS—Milt Buckner closes at Le Caveau de La Huchette Nov. 22, to be followed by the Haricots Rouges. Jimmy Gourley is appearing nightly at Le Caveau de La Montagne. The Boogaloo Band will be at Golf Drouot Nov. 21 and 22.

* * *

MARSEILLES—Slide Hampton, Dexter Gordon and Art Farmer will be featured at the opera house Nov. 26 at 8:40 p.m.

* * *

Jazz Festival in Reims: Nov. 21, Leo Cochilland Ornette Coleman; Nov. 22, Art Lande, Globe Unity, Frank Wright-Alan Silva duo and Isipingo Pharoah Sanders; Nov. 23, Sarton, Soft Machine, Anthony Braxton, Bennink-Brozman-Van Hove Trio and Ninesense.

* * *

This week's top singles are, in the United States: "Fly Robin, Fly" by Silver Convention; and in Britain: "Space Oddity" by David Bowie. But the big surprise on British charts this week is the song in the number 48 slot. The surprise is that it's even there at all. It comes from an album called "The Golden Age of Hollywood" and is from a 1937 Hal Roach film, "Way Out West." Its title: "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" sung by Laurel and Hardy.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

Family Tree Blossomed

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 20 (AP).—A retired farmer who died here left 186 survivors. William Barker, 90, is survived by 10 children, 77 grandchildren, 98 great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild.

40 Million in Turkey

ANKARA, Nov. 20 (AP).—Turkey's population is 40 million, representing a rise of 2.42 per cent in the last five years, according to provisional results of the latest census, conducted three weeks ago.

MOVIES

The Independence of Claudia Cardinale

By William Tuohy

ROME.—In recent months, Claudia Cardinale has become a liberated woman—both personally and professionally. Miss Cardinale, one of Italy's top movie actresses, has separated from her husband, producer Franco Gristaldi, and has severed her long-term contract with his film company.

"For the first time in my career, I feel really free," she said.

"For more than 15 years, I was considered and treated like an object or a project to be manufactured and merchandised. For much of my adult life, I was someone else's creation—they decided what movies I should play in, what clothes to wear, how to have my hair done, and even what friends to have.

"My personal life was all mixed up with my professional life, arranged by others, and it was difficult to sort it out. It was as if I were something operated by remote control." To her friends, it was ironic that an actress admired for her personal wit, intelligence and good taste should have become locked into a long-term contract reminiscent of the days of the major Hollywood studio pacts.

Born in Tunis of an Italian father and French mother, Miss Cardinale was a teen-ager studying to become a teacher when she was discovered and at 19 thrust into her first picture, "Big Deal on Madonna Street," with the attendant publicity.

"I hadn't wanted to become an actress," she recalled. "But then I found myself at the Venice Film Festival, and it was a whole new world, like being on the moon.

"I had the fortune, or misfortune, to be successful right away. And before I knew it, I was trapped in this artificial way of life. I was just a young girl from Africa, and while I didn't want to be a star, I was not a recluse, and I was pleased to be recognized. I like to have people like me."

During her career, her husband masterminded her life, choosing the roles and molding her public image. Over the years, however, her marriage became one solely of convenience, and she became increasingly frustrated with her professional life being dictated by her husband's company, she said.

"I started refusing roles," she said, "not because I was temperamental but because I wanted more intelligent parts.

"In Italy, women actresses are usually cast only as sex objects. It is really absurd to treat women this way—women after all are capable of more in life than making love. But it is very difficult to find intelligent parts for women in films." Meanwhile, Miss Cardinale had met director Pasquale Squitieri, a rising young director with little regard for big cinematic names and conventions. "Pasquale didn't give a damn about the usual things," says a mutual friend. "He was simple and straightforward, and they established a natural relationship."

The relationship blossomed into a love affair, and they now share Miss Cardinale's villa.

There, Miss Cardinale dresses simply, often wearing a long caftan. She wears little makeup, uses reading glasses and likes to cook.

"I decided that it was time to break with my husband," she said. "We had maintained separate households for years. I wanted to simplify my life, get out of my film contract and become a real person again. In a way, I think my husband understood, though I spent months fighting with lawyers over the contract." Thus, at 36 Miss Cardinale has regained the independence of her youth, when she decided not to marry the father of her son—now 16—because she decided the relationship would not work out.

"It is difficult for a woman to be independent," she reflected. "And I think women everywhere have the same problems in trying to assert their independence. That doesn't mean that I am against men. Quite the contrary. But I am for greater independence for women.

"But being independent can be difficult for an actress. It means that you do not take the first part that comes along. It means reading scripts and talking to writers about creating intelligent parts for women. It means not working regularly.

"I like to work and I love working hard with a good company and a good director. But for years, my life seemed to be a succession of ending one film and beginning another. I felt like a slave.

"Naturally, I'd like to find a part that was a challenge—comic or dramatic. But I don't want to do any long-range planning right now. This period in this new life is a very important time for me. And for the moment, I am content just taking time out to live."



Claudia Cardinale

—Liberated.

© Los Angeles Times.

Trend Away From Miracles In U.S. Cosmetic Industry

By Angela Taylor

NEW YORK (NYT).—The mind boggles. Hydroactives, hydrophyllics, collagen, squallen, urea, protein, vitamins, *ferments lactiques*, skim milk, yogurt.

And now that the cosmetics industry is beginning to label its packages with ingredients in anticipation of the Food and Drug Administration regulations, look for multisyllabic jaw-breakers such as hydroxyethycellulose or *disedium monoricinoleamido mea*-sulfosuccinate listed on the recipes of beautifiers.

Better looks through chemistry has always been the beauty maker's aim, but in the industry's infancy, chemistry was usually wrapped in romance. Helena Rubinstein used to appear in advertising in the 1930s dressed in a lab coat, among test tubes and retorts, although she was not a chemist. But she and the other grande dame pioneer, Elizabeth Arden, were the stars. The message was that it was their women's intuition that guided them to fulfilling women's dreams of being beautiful.

The chemist was there, but in the background.

Since the modern cosmetics industry was founded early in the century—that is, when it went from glycerine and rose water made up by the local druggist to widely distributed, more sophisticated products—the theories about the magic ingredient has gone through many flip-flops.

The industry raced to get on the water wagon, and chemistry nudged out romance. "Cosmetics formulating became a science, rather than an art form," said Alayne Zatulove, a biochemist who is scientific director of Estee Lauder Inc.

Water was cheap, but the best way to get it into the skin and have the skin retain it started off a rivalry of theories and claims that have not yet ended.

A humectant, such as glycerine, does indeed draw water from the atmosphere, Miss Zatulove explained, but there must be moisture in the air to draw from. Otherwise it draws moisture from the skin itself and accomplishes the opposite effect.

The '50s saw a rash of "miracle" ingredients appearing in creams: hormones, royal jelly (what queen bees eat), animal placenta and a whole alphabet of vitamins. The government stepped in to regulate some ingredients (it placed a limit on hormone units, for instance), others just faded away because they proved ineffectual except for raising the price of the product.

Effective moisturizing is still the industry's goal. Dr. Earle Brauer, a Revlon research dermatologist, explains: You can get water into the skin by soaking it (hence the wrinkles on your fingers after prolonged soaking, the skin is water-logged), but it will promptly evaporate out. Oil is soothing and it coats the skin to prevent evaporation to a certain extent.

The word "humectant" and later, "moisturiser," did not get bandied about by the industry until the early 1950s. In 1952, experiments made by Dr. Irvin Blank of the Harvard School of Medicine stressed that water, rather than oil, was the skin's best softener.

Dr. Blank soaked calluses from human feet in separate oil and water baths. The oiled callous remained unchanged, while the water-soaked one became soft and pliable.

Hence, the hundreds of moisturizers women have been bombarded with in the past two decades. Each cosmetics company has its own recipe, each thinks its cream is closest to the answer. Nobody wants to talk about "miracle" ingredients any more.

UN Body Calls For Restitution Of Works of Art

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—The General Assembly yesterday called for the restitution of looted art works to the countries from which they were expropriated.

The vote was 96 to 0 with 16 abstentions, cast by the United States and a group of mostly West European nations.

A key paragraph in the resolution calls on those states concerned which have not already done so to "proceed to the restitution of objets d'art, monuments, museum pieces, manuscripts and documents to their countries of origin."

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FINANCE

PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1975

Bonn Plans Increase in Participation

Workers Would Get Nearly Half of Board

BONN, Nov. 20 (NYT).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government will soon make a new legislative proposal to increase the representation of labor unions and workers on the boards of the country's biggest concerns from a third to nearly a half, according to officials here.

As a result of compromises being worked out between Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic party and his coalition partners, the Free Democrats, the proposal will leave representatives of stockholders and management with a majority in the board room.

"The Ford Motor Co. is always telling me when I visit the States that they'd like to keep their operations in Germany but not if they can't even name their own management," said Count Otto Lambsdorff, the Free Democrats' chief economics expert. "I can tell them there will be no problem under the new proposal."

Parity Is Sought

In West Germany, workers have held a third of the seats on the supervisory boards (boards of directors) of most large companies since 1951 under the "co-determination law."

In the coal and steel industry, labor and capital divide the seats, with a moderator empowered to break a deadlock. Discussions to extend parity beyond the coal and steel industry have been going on here for three years, sending shivers through industrialist circles.

Henry Ford 2d, Ford's chairman, came to Cologne for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the company in Germany and warned against the notion that if a degree of co-determination is good, then vastly more co-determination must be even better."

Trend Is Spreading

The movement toward worker participation in running industry is spreading beyond West Germany's borders, though so far, not across the Atlantic. Last month, Sweden proposed worker control of most companies within years, and the Common Market's commission in Brussels has held up the German system as a model for France and Britain.

The head of the West German trade union federation, Heinz-Oskar Vetter, tried to get the Social Democrats at their convention in Mannheim recently to settle for nothing less than full parity for workers on German boards. But Mr. Schmidt succeeded in persuading the 436 delegates to leave room for compromise.

"Parity will remain our goal," he promised.

A new law could take effect before next October's elections if hurdles parliamentary and legal obstacles by next summer.

Russia and Italy Sign Trade Pact

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (AP).—The Soviet Union and Italy today signed an economic cooperation agreement aimed at easing the way for trading industrial plants for oil and raw materials.

The five-year economic cooperation agreement was similar to those signed in the past year also by France, Britain and West Germany.

The two sides committed themselves to "easing with all available means the realization of great projects of mutual interests." Italy pledged to make credit available to the Soviet Union "under the most favorable possible terms" for the purchase of machinery and plants. Other supplies would be paid in cash. Italian officials said Italian companies are currently negotiating contracts which would aggregately be worth several millions of dollars.

Big Japan Plywood Concern Acts to Head Off Bankruptcy

TOKYO, Nov. 20 (AP-DJ).—Daidai Co., a major plywood and prefabricated housing producer, said today it is working with its bankers on a reorganization plan to stave off bankruptcy.

A spokesman for Daiwa Bank, the company's main lender, said it is not known yet how much credit the company might need to carry through reorganization. He said if 5 billion yen ($16,500,000) would suffice, he said it probably would not be that much.

Daidai posted a 3.8-billion-yen deficit in the first half of its current fiscal year ending Dec. mainly due to a poor business performance in the plywood-related sector, which accounts for roughly 40 per cent of its overall sales.

The company had posted a 1 billion-yen profit for the year-earlier half. Sales in the first half of this year were 50.7 billion yen, against sales of 85.9 billion yen a year earlier.

A spokesman said the company's reorganization plan so far agreed upon with banks includes the transfer of about 400 workers from its plywood sectors to the housing and housing equipment sectors; voluntary retirement of about 450 workers, and closing of unprofitable plants or subsidiaries. As of last December, the parent firm's work force was 4,060 persons.

Meanwhile, the forestry agency has decided to allow Japanese plywood producers to organize an anti-recession cartel. Plywood producers will be allowed to suspend their plant operations for three to seven days a month for the three-month period beginning Dec. 1. The aim is to reduce the country's monthly output of plywood by 30 million square meters to 70 million square meters, officials said.

The industry maintained a similar anti-recession cartel between January and June under the agency's administrative guidance.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

French Get Dry Well in Channel

The first French offshore search for oil in the English Channel has been unsuccessful, the ELF-ERAP group, which drilled the test hole to a depth of 4,520 meters, reports. Two more tests will be made in the area between Brittany and the Scilly Isles as part of the French program to find a domestic source of petroleum. The first test was at a location about 100 kilometers west-northwest of Brest. France and Britain are contesting the line of demarcation for prospecting rights in the Channel, but the three tests in the current program are in an area that is not subject to dispute.

Arbed Sees Substantial '75 Loss

Arbed, the Luxembourg-based steel company, expects a substantial loss from 1975 after it registered a record profit of 1.74 billion francs (about $45 million) in 1974. A company spokesman says the 1975 deficit can be ascribed to a 27-per-cent production decline during the first nine months of this year, crumbling steel prices and increased costs. There is no doubt that Arbed will finish 1975 "deeply in the red," the spokesman says. He would not speculate on whether or not a dividend will be paid. The 1974 net dividend was 390 francs.

BP Reports Oil From Third Well

British Petroleum says that oil has begun to flow from the third production well in its Forties field in the U.K. sector of the North Sea. This oil augments the 44,000 barrels a day being produced from the first two production wells. BP still expects to be delivering 250,000 barrels of oil a day to the mainland by the summer of 1976.

Gold Ore Body in Australia

Pancontinental Mining Ltd. says it has established a commercial gold ore body within its uranium field in the northern territory of Australia. Pancontinental owns 65 per cent and Getty Oil holds 35 per cent of the find, which has 410,000 tons of indicated reserves of gold, averaging 16.1 grams a ton of gold. The uranium reserves have been previously estimated at 74,100 short tons.

Pirelli Temporarily Suspends Firings

Industrie Pirelli of Italy has temporarily suspended firings of 1,450 workers pending further negotiations with the government for alternative solutions. Dismissal of the workers in two unproductive branches of the rubber firm were put off after company officials met with Labor Minister Mario Toros. The government is seeking temporary lay-off of the 1,450 workers to gain more time for other solutions. The company is insisting on either firing the workers or at getting at least 1,000 employees to accept an early retirement. Pirelli, linked by an integration agreement to Dunlop of Britain, says the work force reduction is part of the reorganization plans of the group, which is struggling to cope with dropping sales volume in its tires sector.

Washington Plans Allocation System

Canada to Cut Its Oil Exports to U.S.

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (NYT).—Canada has revised downward its estimate of 1976 crude oil exports to the United States, and as a result Washington has drafted a system for allocating that oil to U.S. refineries that cannot get crude oil elsewhere, U.S. officials disclosed.

[In Ottawa, Energy Minister Alastair Gillespie said today that oil shipments to the United States might fall to an average 460,000 barrels a day next year, Reuters reported.

[The average for 1975 shipments is seen at 700,000 barrels a day. Mr. Gillespie did not mention specific figures while testifying before a House of Commons committee. But he said a National Energy Board report will not recommend more than the cut it recommended last year. That amount was 240,000 barrels a day between 1975 and 1976.

[Government sources reported two weeks ago that the report would recommend a cut to 500,000 barrels a day Jan. 1. Mr. Gillespie indicated another cut would be made later in the year to produce the annual average of 460,000 barrels daily for 1976.]

Canada's exports to the United States account for a small fraction of the 12 million-plus barrels a day of crude oil that U.S. refineries convert to gasoline, heating oil, lubricants, jet fuel and other products. But the refineries in northern states from New York to Washington are vitally interested in Ottawa's policy.

The State Department and the Federal Energy Administration have been exploring ways to maintain adequate crude oil supplies to refineries in northern states that have been buying Canadian crude.

Allocation to those with fewest alternatives is one expedient, but only a temporary one, the official announcement is expected to stress.

As part of a continuing attempt to minimize frictions over energy, Canadian officials have given Washington advance notice of changes in anticipated exports. Canadian sources said it has been apparent that exports would be cut back because of diminished production capability in Alberta, disappointing exploration results in the Mackenzie Delta and the expected opening in 1976 of a pipeline that will deliver 250,000 barrels a day of Alberta crude oil to Montreal.

The principal effect of the cutback from a national energy viewpoint would be to increase U.S. crude oil imports from other countries. The steep drop in Canadian crude oil exports to this country from 1.1 million barrels a day in 1974 has been the principal cause of an increase in the Arab share, especially that of Saudi Arabia, in the U.S. market.

Britain Inaugurates Board That Will Oversee Industry

LONDON, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—A "National Enterprise Board," created by the Labor government and led by a 58-year-old knighted businessman, was officially born today with the formidable task of reviving Britain's depressed industry.

It will act as a "father corporation" in Britain's mixed economy of nationalized, part state-owned and private firms. It will hand out loans or sometimes take shares in hard-pressed but deserving firms, help new projects, and offer advice, trying generally to redirect resources into the most productive places.

Its chairman, Lord Ryder, promised it will be "tough but fair," treating the taxpayers—whose money it will use—as shareholders demanding results.

The board came into existence along with a controversial Industry Act under which Prime Minister Harold Wilson's government will set up planning agreements with companies, with reserve powers to require information from them and also to prevent the loss of important manufacturing firms to foreign control.

The board would get most of its funds from the government but is not a government department, Lord Ryder said. "It is a public corporation with its own board, which will have to make its own decisions and stand by their consequences."

Lord Ryder was knighted in 1972 for services to industry and has since been made a life peer. He resigned as chairman of the Reed international industrial complex last year to start planning the enterprise board.

Lord Ryder set out his philosophy in a speech to French businessmen in London on Tuesday. "We still have a certain nostalgia for the days when we could rely entirely on the market forces to allocate resources," he said, but what was needed now was a "spirit of tripartitism" between government, industrialists and unions in close consultation.

One of the board's jobs will be to oversee nationalized or part-nationalized companies—such as the car maker British Leyland, which was taken over early this year and is in trouble today.

All production of Leyland's Jaguar cars stopped because of a strike by 230 press-shop operators at one of its factories. Lord Ryder promptly called in Leyland executives to an urgent meeting on the crisis.

Today Lord Ryder warned British Leyland workers to improve their work performance, stating that "there won't be any money in the future for British Leyland unless there is a dramatic improvement in productivity."

Lord Ryder also announced that the new board has convened a meeting of British Leyland management and union officials for next month to discuss the board's role in relation to British Leyland "particularly as it affects the problems and future prospects of Leyland cars."

Copper States Seek Talks With Buyers

LIMA, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Major copper exporting nations have opted for negotiation rather than confrontation with consumers as a means to stabilize the metal's wildly fluctuating price.

The inter-governmental committee of copper exporting countries (CIPEC), which controls 72 per cent of world copper trade, called for direct talks in a communiqué issued here last night at the end of a three-day meeting.

Other measures announced included a decision to maintain until the end of next June a 15-per-cent production cutback, imposed last April following a fall in copper prices from £1,500 per ton to around £570.

The cutbacks will be binding only on full members—Zambia, Zaire, Chile, Peru and Indonesia—but associated members, Australia and Papua New Guinea, were expected to accept the measure, CIPEC sources said.

The conference also agreed to study possibilities of establishing a buffer stock which would require a fund of $1 billion.

The International Monetary Fund has already offered to help fund the stock and in the conference's closing speech last night Peruvian Mines Minister Luis la Vera Velarde called on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to lend financial assistance.

Beecham Net Up 30%; Kubota Has 17.6% Increase

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP-DJ).—Beecham Group Ltd. registered a 30-per-cent increase in profit in the half-year ended Sept. 30, the pharmaceuticals and food products company reported today.

Earnings totaled £19.5 million, up from £15 million in the first half of last year. Sales were £251.9 million, up from £201.5 million.

Beechams declared an interim dividend equivalent to 4.0154 pence, compared with 3.6567 pence.

Kubota Ltd. Profit Rises

TOKYO, Nov. 20 (AP-DJ).—Net profit totaled 10 billion yen ($33 million) at Kubota Ltd. in the October half-year, up 17.6 per cent from 8.5 billion yen in the first half of 1974.

Sales, however, declined to 195.5 billion yen from 212.9 billion yen.

The iron pipes and farm machinery concern set a semi-annual dividend of 3.75 yen, unchanged.

Company Reports

Bache Group

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	50.2	46.6
Profits	135.00	403.00
Per Share	0.02	0.06

Campbell Soup

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	397.7	375.3
Profits	22.97	18.79
Per Share	0.69	0.56

Federated Dept. Stores

Thirteen Weeks	1975	1974
Revenue	883.83	778.40
Profits	33.96	23.69
Per Share	0.76	0.52
Share Dil	0.74	0.52
Thirty-nine Weeks		
Revenue	2,488.82	2,223.11
Profits	85.71	65.45
Per Share	1.93	1.48
Share Dil	1.88	1.44

May Dept. Stores

Thirteen Weeks	1975	1974
Revenue	477.58	420.12
Profits	10.98	7.77
Per Share	0.72	0.51
Thirty-nine Weeks		
Revenue	1,326.97	1,177.78
Profits	25.86	20.18
Per Share	1.68	1.32

U.S. and EEC Aides See Trade Threat

Say Protectionism Would Hit Relations

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—Representatives of the United States and the Common Market agreed yesterday that anti-import protectionism such as tariffs on auto imports could cause irreparable harm to relations between them.

"If we start going down that path, we will start destroying the very edifice of our relationship," said Finn Gundelach, the EEC commissioner for internal European affairs.

Under Secretary of State Charles Robinson said U.S. officials share the view that protectionism is a growing threat that is not in the best interests of the United States.

Mr. Robinson and Mr. Gundelach held a news conference following the conclusion of two days of talks. Such conferences are held twice yearly.

Union Charges

One of the chief problems for EEC-U.S. trade in recent months has been allegations by U.S. steelmaker and auto worker unions that steel and auto imports are being unfairly subsidized and that import tariffs should be imposed.

The Treasury Department has rejected the complaint of steelmakers, but the complaint of the United Auto Workers on auto imports is unresolved.

Probe Nears End

The Treasury said today it expects to complete by Nov. 30 its "extensive" foreign inquiries on production costs of Western European, Japanese and Canadian autos shipped to the U.S. market.

Peter Suchman, deputy assistant Treasury secretary for tariff affairs, said these inquiries are being carried out by U.S. customs officials in connection with the Treasury's investigation of whether cars are undervalued for customs purposes.

This investigation, under way in several countries for months, is separate from the Treasury's controversial investigation of whether Western European countries, Canada and Japan may be dumping passenger cars on the U.S. market at unfairly low prices in violation of the 1921 anti-dumping act.

U.S. Recovery Spurts in Quarter

Profits Increase But So Do Prices

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (IHT).—The United States reported a mixed bag of good and bad economic news today.

The good news was that the economy was recovering from its worst postwar recession in the third quarter at a much faster rate than previously reported.

Revised figures for that period now show that the gross national product rose at a 13.2-per-cent annual rate of increase, up from the 11.2 per cent initially reported. The 13.2-per-cent rise was the biggest since the 17.5-per-cent gain in the third quarter of 1950.

(U.S. officials told a meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris this week that using new and more up-to-date weightings for the various branches of industry, the GNP was rising at a 9-per-cent annual rate during the third quarter.)

The figure for the GNP is the so-called "real" growth—that is, minus the effects of rising prices. Including inflation, the rise was 18.6 per cent, instead of the 16.7 per cent reported earlier.

The other good news was the Commerce Department report of a 17-per-cent increase in corporate profits during the third quarter—the sharpest increase in 25 years.

After-tax corporate earnings ran at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $82.3 billion. In the second quarter, profits spurted 12.8 per cent. However, even after the latest gain, the level of profits in the last quarter was 13 per cent below the year-earlier figure of $94.3 billion.

The bad news was that as the economy picked up, so did inflation. The Labor Department reported that retail prices increased 0.7 per cent in October, an adjusted annual rate of 8.4 per cent. This compares with increases of 0.5 per cent in September and 0.2 per cent in August.

The October rise puts the price index 7.6 per cent above the year-ago level, which is the smallest increase for any 12-month period in about two years. The index was 164.6, meaning that it cost $164.60 to buy goods and services that could have been purchased for $100 in the 1967 base year.

In another report, the Labor Department said that purchasing power in October was unchanged from September and increased 1.9 per cent over the year-ago month. This measure was based on "real spendable earnings"—the after-tax take-home pay of the average worker with three dependents.

The bulk of the consumer price index was due to a 1.3-per-cent jump in food prices and a 1.8-per-cent rise in fuel oil and coal prices. The gain in the non-food price index was 0.3 per cent compared with average monthly increases of about 0.6 per cent in the first eight months of the year. The cost of services rose 0.6 per cent, about equal to the average monthly increase through most of this year.

Most of the change in the GNP figures was accounted for by a sharp downward revision in the estimate of inventory liquidation during the period and a sharp upward revision in its estimate of the trade surplus.

The government now estimates that businesses liquidated inventories at an annual rate of $5.5 billion, rather than the $9.5-billion reported last month.

The trade surplus was estimated to be at an annual rate of $12.2 billion, rather than the $9.8 billion originally reported.

The revision put the real GNP to an adjusted annual rate of $808.3 billion, up from $783.6 billion in the previous quarter. Including inflation, the figure is $1,500 billion.

Personal consumption expenditures rose $30.2 billion, instead of the $31.4 billion initially reported, to an adjusted annual rate of $968.8 billion. In real terms, adjusting for price increases, consumer spending rose $8.9 billion to an annual rate of $548.6 billion.

Consumers saved 7.8 per cent of their disposable income in the period instead of the 7.7 per cent previously estimated. That rate was down from the 10.6 per cent in the second quarter.

Prices Drop on Wall Street, New York Concern Continues

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (IHT).—New uncertainty about New York City's financial dilemma continued to depress stock prices today, although losses were not nearly as sharp as in the previous session.

Investors also appeared shaken by the more than 50-per-cent cut in the quarterly dividend by Marine Midland Banks Inc. yesterday, which analysts said raised fear about a possible ripple effect throughout the banking industry.

The new worries about New York arose yesterday after President Ford again ruled out immediate federal financial assistance for the city.

Banking issues were among the weakest performers for the second day in a row.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 4.73 points to 843.51. It was off 2.68 at 3 o'clock.

Declining issues outdistanced gainers by about 890 to 570.

Volume totaled 16.46 million shares compared with 16.82 million yesterday.

Bankers Trust lost 1 5/8 to 30 1/8, Chase Manhattan 1 to 25 7/8, Chemical New York 1 1/8 to 28 3/4, and heavily-traded Marine Midland, which fell 3 5/8 yesterday, lost another point to 12.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in light trading. The Amex index fell 0.16 to 84.52.

Bonds closed firm in moderately active trading, as corporates gained up to 1/2 point and long-dated government coupons tacked on up to 7/16 in places.

Dealers said there was a fair amount of institutional buying interest in new issues as well as seasoned corporate bonds as the feeling grew that the recent sharp correction had been overdone.

Also, they said, the 0.7-per-cent rise in the consumer price index during October was smaller than expected which helped to improve sentiment.

Federal funds closed steady in the 5.25 to 5.375-per-cent area, despite two moves by the Federal Reserve to add liquidity to the system, but Treasury bill yields moved lower.

The Fed moved into the market around midsession to purchase bills of all maturities for its own account — adding permanent reserves to the banking system—and then offered eight-day repurchase agreements very late in the day, providing temporary liquidity.

In Chicago, grain futures traded in a narrow range on the Board of Trade and closed mostly on an irregular tone.

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  Backhoes
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  Cranes
  Pumps
  Generators
  Compressors
  Welding Equipment
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NUMBER 91118
TEHRAN, IRAN

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 20

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
45¾	32⅝	AbbtLab .80	17	76	40⅛	39½	39¾—	¾
47¾	33¼	ACF In 2.60	8	28	40	39⅝	39⅝—	⅛
10¾	7	AcmeClv .50	5	30	8¼	7¾	7¾—	¼
4¼	1⅞	AdmDg .04e	7	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
11	7¾	AdmEx .77e		32	9⅞	9¾	9⅞—	⅛
6¼	2⅛	Adms Millis		5	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
9⅝	3¼	Addressog	14	64	8½	8¼	8⅜	
10	7¼	Advinv .24e		22	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
29⅝	17¼	AetnaLf 1.08	13	241	24¼	24	24⅛	
12	6⅝	Ahmans .20	5	17	8½	8½	8½	
4⅝	1⅝	Aileen Inc	10	53	3¼	3	3⅛—	⅛
29⅝	44⅝	AirPrd .20b	15	129	61⅛	60⅝	61 —	¼
14	4⅞	AirbnFrt .60	12	31	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
23⅝	10½	Aircoinc 1	5	32	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	
3⅝	1	AJ Industris	4	13	2	2	2 —	⅛
19⅝	10½	Akzona 1.20		22	19¼	19	19⅛+	⅛
14½	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.28	6	4	13¼	13½	13¾	
17⅝	9	Alaska Intrs	7	10	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
19⅝	13	AlbanyIn .60	11	3	14½	14¼	14¼	
8⅝	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	16	17	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
23¼	12¼	Albertsn .60	11	36	23	22⅞	22⅞+	½
26⅝	18⅝	AlcanAlu .80	14	39	21¼	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
15⅝	7½	AlcoStd .56	6	15	14¾	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
30	15¼	AlconLb .24	20	5	23⅛	23	23 +	⅛
7¾	2½	Alexdrs .14c	8	350	7⅜	6¾	7⅛+	¼
11⅞	6⅞	AllegCp .50e	16	81	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
26⅞	20⅝	AllgLud 1.88	5	5	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝+	⅛
36⅞	31⅞	AllgLud pf 3		5	35¼	35	35¼+	¼
18⅝	12⅞	AllgPw 1.60	8	58	18¼	17⅞	17⅞—	¼
11⅞	4⅛	AllenGrp .40	11	3	10	10	10 —	⅛
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	9	83	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝—	⅛
15⅝	8⅝	AlldMnt .60	6	38	10	9⅞	10	
15⅛	10¼	AlldProd 1	46	19	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
48⅛	15⅞	AlldStr 1.60	9	310	47⅞	46¼	46⅝—	⅛
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		66	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
10¾	6⅝	AllisChal .26	6	41	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
8	5⅛	AllrtAut .56	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12½	6	AlphaP .36p	8	5	6	6	6	
50¼	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	14	707	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝—	⅝
46⅞	26⅝	AmalgSug 3	3	47	37	35⅛	37 +	1⅝
56¼	29¾	Amax 1.75	9	203	43⅝	42⅞	43⅛+	⅛
15	6	AMBAC .60	6	7	12⅝	12¼	12½+	¼
5⅝	3	Amcord .30	5	8	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
25⅞	14¼	A Hess .30b	4	128	15¼	15	15¼+	¼
57⅝	42	A Hes pf3.50		18	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝+	⅛
22	7⅝	AAirFilt .48	9	29	15¼	15⅛	15¼—	⅛
18⅛	5⅛	Am Airlin		149	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
14⅞	3⅜	A Baker .48	7	4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
43⅜	30½	A Brnds 2.68	7	24	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	
27⅞	13⅛	AmBdcst .80	11	184	21	20¼	20⅞—	¼
12⅞	5	AmBldM .36	7	8	10¼	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
34½	28	A Can 2.20a	7	77	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
23¼	18¾	A Can pf1.75		5	21¼	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
3⅞	1	AmCon Mtg		33	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
26⅞	13¾	A Chain 1.20	10	501	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛+	⅞
30⅝	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	9	140	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
13	6¼	AmDist .12p		1	8¼	8¼	8¼—	¼
29½	16½	ADistTel .56	11	65	23	22¼	23 +	½
4⅞	2⅝	AmDualVt		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
13	11	ADul pf.84a		10	12¾	12¾	12¾	
21	14¾	AmElPw 2	9	4103	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	
12¼	3⅞	AFamily .28	6	26	9	9	9 —	⅛
6	2⅝	AmFin .10p		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14⅜	7½	AmF pf.75p		z100	7½	7½	7½	
24¾	20⅞	AGIBd 1.96e		34	20¾	22⅝	22⅝—	⅞
17¾	14⅜	AGenCv 1.32		40	15⅞	15½	15⅞+	⅜
24⅛	9	A Gnlns .60	7	105	14	13⅝	13⅞—	⅛
22½	17⅞	A Gin pf1.80		75	21¾	21½	21¾+	⅛
19½	8⅝	AmHoist .70	4	11	12¾	12⅛	12¾—	⅛
43¼	27⅜	A Home .92	23	550	36	35⅝	35⅞+	¼
38½	25⅞	AmHosp .30	24	239	33	32⅜	32⅝—	⅛
5	1⅞	Am Invest	8	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅛	3½	A Medici .72	7	27	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7¼	1¼	A Medicorp	4	50	5⅝	5½	5½	
7¼	3⅝	Am Motors		77	6	5⅞	5⅞	
38¾	29⅝	ANatG 2.54b	6	105	32½	31⅝	31⅞—	⅛
9⅝	3⅜	A Seating	5	4	9⅛	9	9⅛+	¼
15¾	5⅝	AShip .68b		8	7	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
16½	8⅝	AStand 1	6	65	15¾	15⅜	15⅝—	⅛
55	41⅝	A Std pf4.75		9	53½	53⅜	53⅜+	⅛
9⅝	6	ASteril .30	9	125	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
30⅜	24⅞	AStrs 1.60	6	15	29¼	28¾	28⅞+	⅛
52	44⅜	AT&T 3.40	10	935	50⅝	49⅝	49⅞—	⅝
56⅝	49	AT&T pf 4		72	54⅝	53⅞	54⅛—	¼
46⅝	40½	ATT pfB3.74		211	45½	45	45¼+	¼
46	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		5	44¼	44⅛	44⅛—	⅛
10¼	8⅛	AWatWk .64	5	1	9	9	9	
16½	14	AW4.1pf 1.43		z160	15¾	15½	15½	
20⅝	8½	Aeron 1	5	16	18⅛	18	18 +	¼
7	2⅝	AesD .10e	5	100	7	6½	6½—	½
21⅜	16⅝	Aetek 1	8	9	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞+	¼
22	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	11	133	20¼	20	20⅛—	⅛
22	14⅝	Afac Inc 1	4	126	15¾	15	15¾	
40⅞	23⅛	AMP Inc .37	35	63	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛+	⅜
14¼	6⅝	Apco .40a	4	6	9	8⅝	9 +	⅜
7¾	2⅝	Apex Corp		90	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4⅝	1½	Arep Corp		15	1½	1½	1½	
38⅛	25½	Astar 2.40	5	34	38⅛	37½	37⅞+	⅛
52¼	36	Ast pf2.65		3	52¼	52	52 —	¼
8⅝	7½	Astr pf.68		15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
70¼	35½	Asted 3.60	4	12	54⅞	54⅝	54⅞+	⅝
8¼	4⅝	Atel .32	4	47	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
20¾	13½	Anacond .60		761	17¼	16⅞	17¼+	⅜
26½	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	6	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜—	⅛
39⅞	28⅝	AndCly 1.20	7	29	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜—	⅛
8⅛	4½	Angelica .12	9	9	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
22¼	9⅝	AnsiCo .53t	4	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
15	9⅝	Apache .58	7	17	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
23½	9½	ApcoOil .49t		1	22½	22½	22½	
4⅝	11-16	Apeco Corp		61	2¼	2	2 —	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	APL Corp 1	5	47	12¾	12⅝	12¾+	⅛
21	9	APL pfC1.06		2	20	20	20	
4	1¼	Appld Mag		5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
56⅝	38	ARA Sv 1.06	12	129	45½	45	45¼—	⅛
11⅝	6⅞	ArcataN .44	5	38	8½	8⅜	8½—	⅛
41¼	16½	ArchrD .25b	17	218	40½	39¼	39⅞+	½
		ArchDan wl		81	27⅜	26	27⅛	
4⅛	1⅝	Arctic Entr		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
4⅛	2	Aristar		32	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
16⅜	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	5	204	15¼	14⅞	14⅞—	⅜
8¼	4⅝	ArkBest .35r		3	8	8	8 +	⅛
22½	20⅛	ArkLGs 1.70	6	54	21	20⅞	20⅞+	¼
4	1⅝	Arlen RltyD		46	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7	4¼	Arada Cp	9	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	
34	23	Arco 1.60a	5	125	24	23⅝	24 +	¼
30¼	23⅝	Ar pf2.10		17	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	
53	43½	Arr pf4.75		z10	46	46	46 —	1
26	17¼	ArstCk .80	17	343	25	24⅜	24⅝—	⅜
17⅛	10½	ArR .20a	13	41	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
10	5⅝	Arvin .13r	21	25	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
47¾	27	ASA Ltd .90		147	31¼	30⅝	30⅞	
19¾	12	Asarco .60	9	262	12½	12⅜	12½	
24⅞	16½	AshlOil 1.50	4	96	19½	19¼	19½+	⅛
37	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	10	74	35	34⅜	34⅞+	⅜
25⅝	17¾	AsdSpg 1.40	6	1	22	22	22 —	¼
10¼	5⅝	Athlone .40	3	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	AtlcoM .15e		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19½	12⅜	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	9	17⅝	17½	17½—	⅛
110	75½	AtlRich 2.50	15	465	91¾	89⅞	89⅞—	2½
73¼	52	AtlRc pf2.80		58	61	59⅞	59⅞—	⅝
5⅛	1⅛	Atlas Corp	39	182	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	3⅜	ATO Inc .20	5	20	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
65	27¼	AtData .40	28	15	59	58⅝	58¾—	⅛
6	1¾	Atind .26	6	30	4⅝	4½	4⅝—	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Avco Corp		27	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
1½	⅜	Avco Cp wt		3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
26½	9⅝	AvcoCp pf		6	23⅝	23½	23⅝+	⅝
38⅞	19	AveryPd .30	34	14	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Avis Inc	7	54	7	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
10½	4⅝	Avnetinc .40	5	462	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
51¼	27⅞	AvonPd 1.60	21	224	44⅝	43⅞	44⅛—	⅜
24½	12½	AztecOG .20	16	27	14¼	13⅞	14¼+	¼

B

27⅝	13½	BabckW .80	6	39	19	18¾	18¾	
7⅝	3	Bache .30e	4	37	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
11⅞	4½	Bakerin .24	8	110	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
58⅝	32	BakerOil .42	16	61	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝—	⅛
11⅞	6⅛	BaldDH .60	5	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
20¼	11⅜	Ball Cp .70	6	6	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝+	⅛
15⅛	8½	BallyMf .02e	7	271	12⅝	9⅝	11 +	1⅝
23	15½	BalGE 1.96	6	46	22⅝	22½	22½—	⅛
54	45⅝	Balt pf4.50		z20	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜—	⅛
18⅞	11⅝	BanCal 1.34	9	26	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅝
41¼	24⅝	Bandag Inc	19	29	28¼	27⅝	28 +	¼
6	2⅝	Bangr Punt		45	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
17	9	BangP pf 2		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
11⅝	6½	BanP pf1.25		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
34	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	29	28	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
13¾	9½	Bk of Va .88	5	6	11⅛	11¼	11⅛+	⅛
42	28⅝	BankTr 3	4	221	31⅛	30	30½—	1⅝
25½	23⅝	BnkT pf2.50		54	25⅛	25	25	
30⅝	19⅝	BarbOil 1.60		2	27	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
16¾	10⅝	BardCR .20	14	94	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
11⅞	6⅝	Basicinc .60	5	7	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞—	⅛
31⅝	14½	BatesMf .80	4	106	28⅛	28	28⅛+	1
39½	21⅝	BauschL .60	12	141	26⅞	26½	26⅝	
51⅝	31⅝	BaxtLab .19	29	107	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝+	¼
18	14½	BayStG 1.80	5	14	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
24⅝	14¾	Bearing .40	9	4	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	½
24⅝	14⅜	BeatFds .76	14	239	24	23¼	23⅞+	½
44⅞	17⅞	Beckmn .50	16	70	44	42⅝	44 +	1⅝
37¼	28	BectDick .40	20	100	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
14⅝	6⅞	BeechA .75b	6	32	13	12¾	12⅞—	⅛
31	13⅝	Beker .28	3	105	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
22	11¼	BelcoP .95e	3	22	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
17	12¾	Belden 1.20	8	4	14½	14½	14½	
8⅝	5¼	BeldHe .30b	10	26	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
22⅛	10⅛	Bell How .84	8	25	17	16¾	17	
18	12⅜	BemisCo 1b	8	12	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
45½	21¾	Bendix 2	9	31	42¼	41⅜	41⅝—	¼
67⅝	36	Bendix pf 3		3	63⅝	62	62 —	1
21⅜	14¼	BenfiCp 1.25	6	36	17⅞	17½	17⅝—	⅛
93½	68⅝	Benef pf5.50		2	77½	77½	77½—	3¼
51⅜	38	Benef pf4.30		4	48⅛	48½	48½+	¼
7⅝	1¼	BenfStd Mtg		10	2¼	2	2¼+	¼
3⅞	1½	BengtB .07e	6	21	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
5	2⅝	Berkey Pho		9	3	2⅞	3	
18	2⅝	Best Prod	15	124	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅞
40⅛	24⅝	BethStl 2a	5	256	31⅝	31	31⅛—	⅛
63⅛	35⅝	BigThre .40	20	44	60¼	59	59 —	1⅝
36⅝	20½	BlackDr .40	25	309	22⅛	21⅞	21⅝—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	BlairJhn .32	7	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
16	10⅝	BlissLau 1b	5	17	12¾	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
17½	10⅛	BlockHR .80	10	174	16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛
39½	12½	BlueBell .80	9	20	38	37⅝	37⅝+	⅛
4	1⅝	Bobbie Brks		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
31⅞	15⅝	Boeing .80a	7	205	24¼	23⅞	24⅛+	⅜
27¼	10⅛	BoiseCas .65	10	889	24½	23	24⅛+	1⅛
22	15⅝	BkMont 1.60	7	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
28⅝	20½	Borden 1.30	9	85	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞—	⅛
20⅝	13⅛	BorWar 1.35	11	97	20⅝	20	20⅛—	⅛
3⅞	1¼	Bormans	5	21	2	2	2 —	⅛
24⅞	7½	BosEd 2.44	9	24	22⅝	22¼	22½—	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	BosE pf1.17		72	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
8⅝	5	Braniff .20e	6	346	7⅛	7⅛	7½	
19½	16⅛	Breon CF	7	27	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
50⅝	34⅝	BriggsS 1.60	17	43	46⅝	46⅛	46½+	⅛
71¾	49½	BristMy 1.60	17	243	71¾	71⅛	71½	
46⅝	33	BristM pf 2		15	46⅝	46	46⅝+	¾
12⅝	4½	BritPet .39e	5	25	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
24½	12⅝	Brkwy Gls 1	7	5	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞+	⅛
17	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	7	30	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
21⅞	13⅝	BwnGp 1.20	13	33	21	20⅝	20⅞+	¼
6⅛	4⅝	BwnShrp .20	9	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
9⅝	5	BrwnFer .20	13	40	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
15⅝	9	Brunswk .40	10	146	11	10¾	10⅞	
16	9¼	BrshW .40	7	12	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
7	1	BT Mtg .90e		25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
51¼	28	BucyErie 1	19	108	38½	37⅝	38⅛+	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	BuddCo .60	8	20	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5¼	4⅛	BudCa pf.60		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Budget Ind		41	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
27⅛	12	BuffFo 1.20a	5	7	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	BulovaW .20		10	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
22⅛	18⅛	BunkHil 1.86		13	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
8	3⅝	BunkrR .20p		12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
15⅝	9⅞	Bunkr pf1.50		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
29¼	14⅞	Burlind 1.20	20	86	28⅝	28	28⅛—	⅛
42⅝	28⅝	BurlNo .85p	11	91	31¾	31⅛	31¼+	⅛
7⅝	6⅝	BurlNo pf.56		25	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
32	17⅝	Burndy .82	9	18	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	¼
110⅝	61⅛	Burrghs .60	21	356	82⅝	81¼	81½—	⅛

C

5⅛	2	CabCab For		7	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
23⅝	15¼	Cabot Cp .92		10	18⅝	18¼	18⅛+	⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Cadence Ind	1	36	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
6¼	2⅝	Caesars Wrl	4	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	Cal Finanl	83	37	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16¼	13⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	8	6	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝+	⅛
18¼	7½	Callahn .50r	13	24	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1½	Camrn Brn		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
36⅝	18½	CamRL .60a	18	24	19⅞	19½	19⅝—	⅝
36	27⅝	CamSp 1.24	13	22	34	33	34 +	½
17⅛	12⅝	CdnPac .86a	6	65	13½	13⅜	13½+	⅛
13	7⅝	CanalR 1.06	8	1	12½	12½	12½+	⅛
43½	22	CapCit Com	14	2	41	41	41 —	¼
28⅝	19	Cap Hold .24	14	72	24	20½	20½	
3⅝	⅜	Caplt Mtg		10	13-16	¾	¾	
51	28¼	Carbor 1.70	7	39	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝—	⅝
3⅛	2	Carling OKe		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
66	33½	CaroC&Oh 5		z20	56⅝	56	56⅝+	¼
7⅝	4⅝	CaroFrg .28		7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19⅛	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	184	18⅝	18½	18½—	⅛
26⅞	24½	CarP pf2.67		4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
25⅝	15⅝	CarTec 1.60	5	12	22⅝	22	22⅛	
13½	6⅝	CarrCp .52	26	74	10⅝	10	10⅛	
13⅝	10	CarrGn .30a		11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
26⅞	13⅛	Cart Hwl .80	14	49	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
45½	24¾	CartHw pf 2		5	43½	43	43 —	1½
10⅛	6⅛	CartWall .40	9	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	CascNGs .92	13	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
17½	13⅛	CastlCk .80b	5	x36	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
75⅝	48	CaterpTr 2	10	207	69⅛	68	68⅛+	⅛
54	28⅝	CBS 1.66	10	62	43⅝	43½	43½—	⅛
2⅝	⅞	CCI Corp		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
16⅛	11⅜	Ceco Cp 1.16	4	18	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	⅛
47½	25⅞	Celanse 2.80	20	105	44⅝	44¼	44⅛—	⅛
51⅛	41	Celn pfA4.50		4	49	49	49	
11½	5	Centex .12	27	30	8⅝	8	8⅝+	⅝
18⅝	12¼	CenHud 1.72	7	59	17⅝	17¼	17½—	⅛
17½	11⅝	CenIlLt 1.60	9	40	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
26½	25½	CnILt pf2.62		z270	25¾	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	CenIlPS 1.20	8	74	13	12⅝	12⅞	
20⅜	14⅛	CenLaE 1.28	7	57	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
15	10⅝	CeMPw 1.34	9	16	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
18⅛	13⅝	CenSoW 1.76	9	112	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	⅛
16⅝	10	CenSoya .60	14	78	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛—	⅛
22½	16½	CenTel 1.20	9	95	20⅝	20⅛	20⅞+	⅛
25	6⅛	Centrn Data	12	84	19½	18⅞	18⅞—	½
17½	11⅛	Cerro 1.20		103	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Cnvrt-leed .40	19	64	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅝
20⅝	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	7	110	19½	19	19⅛	
18¼	10⅛	Champint 1	9	1107	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛+	⅝
19⅛	12⅞	Chml pf1.20		753	18⅝	17½	18⅛+	⅜
19⅛	12⅝	Chml pf1.20		753	18⅛	17½	18⅛+	⅝
6½	3⅝	CharCo .04e	4	74	4⅛	4	4⅛	
27⅛	18⅝	Chartr NY 2	4	55	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛—	⅝
9⅝	6⅝	ChaseFd .60		21	7⅝	7	7	
38⅜	24⅝	ChaseM 2.20	4	618	26⅝	25½	25⅝—	1⅛
8⅝	1⅝	ChasT 1.73e		34	2	1⅞	2	
7½	5⅛	Chelsea .40	21	2	7	7	7	
45⅛	22½	Chemin 1.40	3	26	28⅝	28	28¼	
43⅝	26½	ChmNY 2.88	4	236	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞—	1
38	32	CheVa 1.80a	6	1	35	35	35	
67	37⅛	Chesbg 1.36	22	65	62⅛	62	62⅛+	⅛
37⅝	26	Chessie 2.10	9	323	31⅝	31½	31⅝+	⅛
16⅞	10¼	ChEastl .65	6	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
11⅛	4⅝	ChiMlw Cp		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
21½	23¼	ChiPneuT 2	7	19	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
4⅞	2⅝	ChkFull .19t		28	3⅝	3	3⅛—	¼
6¼	2⅝	Chris Craft		38	5	4⅝	5	
13	8⅝	Chromal .70	6	14	10	10	10 —	⅛
62½	49	Chroma pf 5		4	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛+	⅛
14⅞	7⅝	Chrysler		222	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
2⅝	½	Chrysler wt		44	9-16	½	9-16+	1-16
3⅝	11-16	CI Mtg Gp		62	15-16	11-16	¾+	1-16
4⅝	2⅛	CI Rlt Inv		37	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
21⅛	18⅝	CinBell 1.60	7	3	19¾	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
18½	11⅝	CinnGE 1.44	9	29	18¼	18	18 —	⅛
104⅝	94½	CinG pf9.30		z670	99	99	99 —	⅛
84	75	CinG pf7.44		z30	80	80	80 +	⅛
25⅛	16⅝	CinMila 1.40	7	7	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	
37½	26⅝	CIT Fin 2.20	7	74	28	27⅝	27⅝+	¼
45	24⅝	Citicorp .88	10	961	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛+	¼
50⅛	36⅛	CitiesSv 2.40	7	168	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛—	⅝
6	1¼	CitzSR 1.17e		98	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
4⅝	1	Citizns Mtg		14	1	15-16	1 —	⅛
9¼	4⅝	CityInvst .46	9	81	7⅝	7	7⅝—	⅛
19⅛	11⅛	CityIn pf B2		15	17	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
24⅛	22⅛	ClarkE 1.60	7	27	26	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
14½	7⅝	ClarkOil .50		54	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
7	2⅝	CLC Am .24	8	8	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
103⅛	66⅛	ClevCliff 3a	10	10	96	96	96 —	⅛
28⅛	23⅝	ClvElIl 2.48	8	39	26½	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
115⅛	106½	ClevEl pf 12		z100	113½	113½	113½+	1
13⅝	6⅛	CloroxCo .32	11	148	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
8	3⅝	CluelPea .20		18	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅝	6⅝	CMInv Cp		34	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7⅛	3⅝	CNA Finl	63	111	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
13⅛	6¼	CNA pfA1.10		27	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
13	9½	CNA I 1.08a		15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
1⅞	½	CNA Larw		9	11-16	⅝	11-16+	1-16
11⅞	4	CNAL pf2.10		13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
11⅝	5⅝	CoastSt Gas	3	51	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
20⅞	15⅝	CstSG pf1.83		3	18⅝	18½	18½—	⅛
17½	11½	CstSG pf1.19		2	14	14	14	
93⅝	53¼	CocaCol 2.30	23	149	88⅛	87⅝	87¼—	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	CocaBtlg .40	16	59	7⅝	7½	7½+	⅛
14	6½	ColdwBk .40	12	10	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	Coleco Ind		13	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
34⅝	22	ColgPal .76	15	938	29	28⅝	28½—	⅛
11⅝	4⅝	CollinAik .36	29	65	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
5⅝	2⅛	Collins Fd	25	27	5	4⅝	5 +	⅛
41⅝	24⅞	ColPenn .40	13	76	34⅝	33⅝	34⅛+	½
22⅞	15½	ColonlSt 1.85	6	4	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
15⅝	23⅝	Colind 2	3	29	25	25		
54⅝	41⅝	Colt pf4.25		1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝+	⅛
28⅛	22	ColGas 2.06	7	83	23⅞	23	23⅛+	⅛
56⅝	49⅝	ColGs pf5.62		2	54	53⅝	54 —	⅜
54½	50⅝	ColGs pf3.48		3	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝—	⅛
9⅝	2⅝	Colum Pict	6	68	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
23⅝	12⅝	ColuSOh 2	6	85	22⅝	22½	22½—	⅛
5	1¼	Colwel Mtg		57	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
16⅝	5	Comb Com	6	31	9⅝	9	9	
57⅝	25⅝	CombE 1.90	18	93	32⅝	32⅛	32½+	¼
37⅝	22⅝	ComwE 2.30	11	338	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝+	⅛
10⅛	7⅝	ComEdA wt		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
90	78	ComE pf8.40		1	88½	88⅛	88½—	½
30½	25⅝	ComE pf2.87		7	29½	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
23⅛	19	ComwE pf 2		8	22⅝	22	22⅛	
22⅞	17⅝	ComE pf1.90		10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
21⅛	16⅛	ComE pf1.42		4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
12⅝	5⅛	ComwO .22t		63	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
22	18⅝	ComO pf1.72		14	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
27⅞	9⅝	Compugrp	7	8	21	21	21 —	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Comput Scl	11	114	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
46½	28⅝	Comsat m	6	138	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	
10⅛	3⅛	ConAgr .43t	3	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
43⅝	35⅝	ConsM 1.20a	6	187	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝—	⅝
13⅝	4½	Congolm .40	24	27	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
16⅞	10⅛	ConsM 1.60	10	34	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
29⅝	16⅞	Conrac .70	12	216	30⅛	28⅞	29⅝+	⅝
14½	7⅛	ConEd 1.20e	4	272	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
60⅝	41⅛	ConEd pf 6		1	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛—	⅛
46⅝	36½	ConEd pf 5		10	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛—	⅛
21⅛	12⅜	ConFds 1.35	66	166	20	19½	19⅝—	⅛
63⅝	43½	ConF pf4.50		4	58⅛	57	57 —	2
19⅝	9⅛	ConFrgt .70	15	6	19⅝	19	19⅛+	⅛
27	21⅛	ConNGs 2.18	7	24	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛+	⅛
19⅝	7⅛	ConsuPow 2	8	131	16⅝	18	18 —	⅝
69⅛	55	CnPw pf7.76		z100	68	68	68	
69½	55	CnPw pf7.68		z140	67½	67½	67½—	⅛
76	49	CnPow pf 6		10	73⅝	72⅝	73 —	⅝
68⅛	51½	CnPw pf5.50		9	59⅛	58⅝	58⅝—	⅝
42⅝	31½	CnPw pf4.50		z70	41½	41½	41½	
6⅞	3⅛	Cont Air Lin		27	5	4⅝	4⅞	
29⅝	22⅛	ConCan 1.80	9	104	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝+	⅛
9½	5⅛	ContCop .50	526	9	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	
43	32⅛	ContCp 2.40	12	231	42⅝	42	42⅝+	⅝
46⅝	26⅛	ContlCp 2.32		619	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	⅝
18⅛	6⅛	ContlP 1.28e		42	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Contll Rlty		17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
75	40⅝	ContOil 2	8	227	58⅛	58	58⅛+	⅛
14⅝	10	ContTele 1	8	74	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
23½	10⅝	Control Dat	19	240	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝+	⅛
43	35	CnDt pf4.50		z150	42	42	42	
29½	19⅝	Conwood 2	7	2	29	29	29 +	¼
4⅝	1⅛	CookUn .20t		94	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
58½	23⅞	CoopInd 1.44	8	x35	45⅝	44⅝	44⅞—	⅝
9⅝	4⅛	Cooper Lab		43	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9⅝	5⅜	CoopTR .60	13	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Copeind .60	9	14	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝	
42⅛	18⅝	Coppw 2.40b	5	57	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	
3	1⅝	Cordura Cp		19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
55⅝	28⅝	CornG 1.12a	40	117	43⅛	42⅝	43⅝+	⅝
4	1	Cousins Mtg		49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26⅞	10⅛	CoxBdct .40	11	9	25	25	25	
50⅛	37½	CPC Intl 2.14	10	232	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝+	⅝
52⅛	26⅛	CraneCo 2	3	18	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛+	⅛
6	3⅝	CreditF .24	9	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
26⅛	14⅞	CrockN 1.66	6	69	22⅝	22	22⅛+	⅛
38½	33	CrockN pf 3		11	37⅛	37	37 —	½
11⅝	7	CrompK .60	6	6	9½	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
22½	12½	CrouHin .80	8	14	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
40⅞	24⅛	CrwZel 1.60	10	59	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
19⅝	7⅝	CTS Cp .50	11	11	16⅛	16	16 —	½
10⅛	5½	Culligan .40	8	12	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
25⅛	15⅝	CumEng 1a	13	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
90	75	Cum pf7.50		z210	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛+	1⅛
6½	3⅝	CunnDrg .60	10	1	5⅝	5⅝	6	
12	9⅝	CurrInc 1.08		13	11½	11⅛	11½	
15⅝	5½	CurtisWr .40	7	34	11⅝	11½	11⅝—	⅛
33½	18	CutlerH 1.40	7	6	28⅝	28½	28½—	⅛
24½	15⅝	CyclopsCp 1	45	13	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
31⅝	21	Cyprus 1.40	7	7	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	¼

D

11	7⅝	Damon .20	34	92	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	¼
7⅝	4⅝	DanRiv .18p		7	6⅛	6¼	6⅞	
38⅛	15½	DanaCp 1.44	8	x62	36½	35¾	35⅝—	1
27½	17½	Dartind .64	9	158	27⅝	26⅝	27½+	⅝
34½	28⅛	Dartlnd pf 2		34	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝+	⅛
39⅛	8⅛	Data Genl	24	81	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝—	⅞
14¼	9⅛	Daycogc.50	5	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	
27⅛	6⅛	DaytHud .72	11	41	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝+	⅛
17⅝	12	DaytPL 1.66	8	43	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅛
111	102	DPL pf 12.50		z150	109	108½	108½—	½
13⅝	5⅛	DeanW t a	4	27	12	11½	11½—	⅛
52	34½	Deere .90	8	168	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛+	⅛
13⅝	9	DelmaP 1.20	7	129	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
27⅝	20⅛	DelMon 1.40	6	200	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
41⅝	25⅝	DeltaAir .60	22	41	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	
5⅝	⅜	Deltec Intl		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
8	3½	Deltona Crp	3		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
19⅝	12⅝	DennMfg 1	6	16	18⅝	18½	18⅝—	⅛
20⅝	6⅝	Dennys .32a	11	27	19	18⅝	19 +	⅛
39⅛	23	Dentsply .80	18	6	33	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
16⅝	5⅛	Deseret .25	17	109	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛+	⅛
10	5⅝	DeSoto In .40		6	7	7	7 —	⅛
14⅝	8⅝	DetEdis 1.45	8	102	14¼	14	14¼+	⅛
57½	45	Det E pf9.32		z20	53	53	53 —	1½
56	50	Det E pf7.36		z10	65	65	65	
25	22⅛	Det E pf2.75		12	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
15⅞	7⅝	Dexter .36	9	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
37½	24⅝	Diamint 2	8	63	35½	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
58	21⅛	DiamSh 1.80	8	373	53⅝	52	52½+	½
65⅛	27	Dia Sh pfC 2s		2	61	60	61 +	
26⅝	14	Dia pf D1.20		88	24½	22⅝	22⅝+	⅝
10⅝	6½	DickAB .40	11	6	8	7⅝	7⅝—	
11⅛	7	Dictaphn .60	10	31	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
19⅝	8⅝	Diebold .40b	9	27	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	DiGiorg .68a		27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12	9	DiGior pf.88		z30	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
41	45¾	Digital Eqpt	31	233	131⅝	130	130⅝	
8⅛	4⅛	Dillingm .40	5	32	7	7	7 +	⅛
33⅛	26½	DillonCo .96	14	10	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
55⅝	21⅛	Disney .12b	25	285	51⅛	50½	50⅝—	⅛
8⅞	5	Disston .12	7	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1	DivMtg .88a		58	1⅛	1	1	
15½	7	DrPeppr .36	20	49	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
56½	30	DomeM .80a	9	63	31	30⅝	30⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	DonLuf Jen		420	2⅝	2	2 —	⅛
24⅝	17¼	Donnelly .60	12	37	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝—	⅛
16⅛	6⅛	DorOliv .20a	6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	
8⅛	3⅝	Dorsey .0	9	61	7⅝	6⅞	7 +	⅛
48½	25⅝	Dover 1.40	9	7	47⅝	46⅝	47⅛+	⅛
95⅛	53⅝	DowCh 1.40	15	427	93⅝	92½	92⅝—	⅛
5⅛	3	DPF Inc	50	10	4½	4⅛	4½	
44⅛	26⅝	Dravo 1.80	3	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	
70⅝	38⅝	Dresser 1.40	8	140	58⅝	57⅛	57⅛—	
18⅝	14⅝	DrexBd 1.44		5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	
8⅛	3⅝	Dreyfus .40e	6	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
18⅝	10⅛	Duk Pw 1.40	10	297	18⅝	18	18 —	⅝
89	74	Duke pf8.70		z100	84	84	84 —	1
83	68	Duke pf8.20		z100	79½	79½	79½—	
78	63	Duke pf7.80		z140	76½	76	76½+	1½
78	55⅝	Duke pf6.75		1	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝—	1
27½	24	Duke pf2.69		20	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
30⅝	18⅝	DunBrad 1	20	78	30	29⅝	29⅝—	
4	1⅝	Duplan Cp		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
133⅝	87⅝	duPont 4.25e	40	135	131⅝	129⅝	129⅝—	1⅝
62½	53⅝	duPnt pf4.5		10	59½	59	59	
18	12⅝	DuqLt 1.72	8	1153	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
80	68	Duqn pf7.20		z20	78	78	78 —	¼
24	19⅝	DuqLt 4pf 2		z100	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝+	⅛
28⅝	24	DuqL pf2.75		z780	27⅛	27	27 —	1
13⅝	8⅝	Dymoln .40	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛

E

35	8⅛	E Systems 1	8	37	23½	22⅝	22½—	1⅛
26⅝	14⅝	EaglP 1.04b	7	2	26	26	26 +	¼
17⅝	7⅛	EascoCp .50	7	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅛	EastAir Lin		146	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
33	18½	EastGsF .80	5	236	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
16	8⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	18	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
10	6	EasKd 1.56a	27	422	107⅝	105⅛	106⅝—	
30¼	19⅝	Eaton 1.80	9	92	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
30	17⅝	Echlin .42	19	43	24	23⅛	23⅞+	⅛
28½	14⅝	EckrdJK .36	20	77	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	
18⅛	6⅛	EckdNC .32	11	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
32½	19⅝	EdisBro 1.48	10	5	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1½	Elect Assoc	4	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
29	11⅛	EDS .50a	10	9	12½	12¼	12¼—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	El Mem Mg		35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	
7⅛	4⅝	EMM pf Ik		x12	5⅛	4⅞	5 —	
19⅝	7½	Elgin Natl	16	87	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	
7⅛	2⅛	Elixir Ind	13	45	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
13⅝	10¼	ElPaso 1.10	6	96	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
37	19⅝	EltraCp 1.60	7	8	33½	32⅝	32⅝—	
40⅛	23½	EmerEl .75	31	237	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛+	
52	26⅝	EmeryAir 1	30	16	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛+	
11⅞	8	EmeryIn .40	11	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	
24⅝	15	TWEmhart 1.30	6	50	22½	22	22 —	¼
4⅝	1⅝	EMI Lt .18e	14	43	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
14½	10⅛	EmpDE 1.28	9	12	10⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
14⅝	5	EmpGas .20	5	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
24	14⅝	EnglhdM .80	6	157	21	20⅝	21 +	⅝
7	4⅝	EnnisB .32a	5	19	5⅝	5½	5½—	
29⅝	21⅛	Enserch 1.60	7	31		22½	23 +	⅛
106	99½	Ens pf 10.32		z8340	103⅛	103	103⅛—	⅛
28⅝	14½	Entex 1.20	7	2	23	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
27½	8⅛	Envirotech	9	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
12	8⅛	Equimrk .88	5	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
31⅛	21⅛	EquitGs 2.60	5	11	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛—	
20⅛	11⅛	EqutLf 2.04e	9	67	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	
31⅝	27⅛	Esmark 1.52	6	43	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	Esquire .32	7	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
8⅝	3⅛	Esterline .32	9	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
37⅛	23⅝	Ethyl 1.30	4	27	27⅛	27	27 —	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Evans Prod		53	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
17	10	ExCelO 1	6	10	14	14	14 —	¼
21	16	Exclsr 1.68a		3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	
9⅝	65	Exxon 5.30e	8	404	87⅝	86½	86½—	1⅝

F

7⅝	4⅛	Fabrge .0	11	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
63⅛	17	FairCam .80	14	460	42⅝	39⅝	39⅝—	2⅝
9⅛	4⅝	FairInd .20	9	38	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
14⅛	8	FairmtF .68	8	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
16⅝	10½	Fairmt pf 1		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
7⅝	4⅛	FarWst Fnl		6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅝	3⅝	Farah Mfg		10	8⅝	8	8½—	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Fedders Cp		1022	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
22⅝	9⅝	FedrlCo 1.40	5	7	21	20⅝	21 +	⅛
19⅛	12	FedMogul 1	30	x34	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
19½	12⅝	FedNMr .80	6	421	14⅝	14	14⅛+	⅛
27⅛	15⅝	FedPap 1.50	6	5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	
11	3⅝	FedSignl .40	5	47	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛+	⅛
56⅝	46⅝	FedDSt 1.24	17	787	53⅝	53	53 —	¼
29⅝	16⅝	FerroCp 1	7	19	23⅝	22⅞	23 +	⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Fibrebd .30p		14	8	8	8	
5⅛	2⅝	FidFin .54e	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
32⅝	23⅛	FidelUn 2.40	5	27	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
17⅝	7⅝	FieldcrMll 1	20	29	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
12	6⅝	FiltroIcp .6p	4	40	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	
15⅝	5⅝	FinSanB .20	5	2	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
12⅝	7⅛	FinlFed .52t	4	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	
23⅝	13⅛	Firestn 1.10	9	445	23⅛	20⅝	22⅝+	⅝
16⅝	9½	FstChar .61t	7	49	12½	11⅝	12 —	
27⅛	19¼	FstChic .96	6	226	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	
31¼	11	FstMiss .36	3	52	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	
32⅛	21⅛	FstNBo 1.86	6	106	23	22	22 —	
22	10⅝	FstPa 1.32	5	67	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	
5½	1½	FPaMt 1.47e		30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	
9	6⅝	FstUnR .96b	10	13	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
6	4⅛	FstVaBk .45	7	33	4⅝	4	4⅝—	
20⅝	11⅝	FWisCp 1.76	6	4	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛—	
39	19⅝	FischM 1.10	7	7	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+	
16⅝	9⅛	FishrFds .40	3	7	11	10⅝	10⅝—	
15⅝	8⅝	FishrScl .20	7	8	11	10⅝	10⅝—	
14⅝	7⅝	FleetEnt .24	21	48	12½	12½	12½—	
14⅝	10⅝	Fleming .80	8	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
⅝	¼W	FlexlVan .20	8	27	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	
20⅝	11	Flintkot 1.16	7	34	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	
20⅝	21	Flir pf82.25		2	24⅝	24	24	
29½	13⅝	FlaPow 1.95	8	163	29	28⅝	28⅝+	⅝
24⅝	15⅛	FlaPwL 1.45	8	x2347	26⅝	26	26⅝+	⅛
26⅝	18	FlaStl 1.50	4	5	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	
49	15	FluorCp .40	13	93	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝—	
20⅝	10⅝	FMC 1	6	53	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
32⅛	25	FMC pf2.25		9	31	30⅝	30⅛—	
6⅛	4	Fd Fair 120		21	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅝	5½	FooteCB .80	6	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
45⅛	32⅝	FordM 2.40	49	322	42⅝	41⅝	42⅛+	
14⅝	18⅝	ForMcK .92	5	69	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
26	19⅛	FMK pf1.80		7	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	
16	13⅝	FtDea 1.24		11	14⅛	14	14	
34	15⅝	FostWh 1.10	6	21	23½	22⅝	23⅛+	⅝
41⅞	23	Foxboro .80	9	174	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝+	⅛
32⅛	13⅝	FrnklnM .50	14	199	29	28⅝	28⅝+	½
31⅝	20⅝	FreepM 1.60	6	32	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
20⅝	14	Fruehf 1.80	9	48	19⅝	19	19⅝	
7⅛	3⅛	Fuqua Ind		67	5⅛	5	5	

G

9½	2⅝	Gable Ind		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅞	7-16	GAC Corp		42	9-16	9-16	9-16	
13⅛	7⅝	GAF Cp .52	6	34	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
18⅛	13	GAF pf 1.20		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
35⅝	23⅝	GATX 1.80	4	x135	27	26⅝	26⅝+	⅝
46	33⅝	GI&I pf2.50		3	36½	36	36½+	1½
38⅝	23	Gannett .60	20	22	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝—	⅛
29⅛	17⅝	GardDen .76	13	x183	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	
15	6⅝	Garfinkl .96	8	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	¼
30⅝	11½	Garlock .96	9	678	31	30⅝	30⅝	
13⅝	8⅛	Gas Svc 1.20	4	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	
8⅛	2⅝	GCA Corp	9	58	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
11⅝	5⅛	Gemini Cap		8	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
11⅜	7⅝	GnAlnv .24e		4	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
43⅛	31½	GnAOil .80b	12	7	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛—	
11⅝	7⅝	GenBanc .80	14	3	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
12½	7⅛	Gnable .72	6	47	10⅛	10	10	
15⅛	10½	GenCig 1.20	7	21	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛+	⅛
24	7½	G Cinma .54	8	77	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	
6½	2⅝	Gen Develpt	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
56⅝	19	Gen Dynam	5	198	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛+	½
52⅝	32⅝	GenEl 1.60	16	321	46⅝	45⅝	46⅛+	⅛
18⅛	13½	GnGth 1.22e	15	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
13⅝	4⅝	GenHost .50	2	26	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
14⅛	5	Gen Instru	11	35	7⅝	7½	7⅝—	⅛
31½	24½	GnInstr pf 3		2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
20	6⅝	GenMed .20	10	4	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
30½	28⅝	GenMills .68	78	64	29⅝	29½	29⅝	
58⅛	31⅛	GnMot 2.40e	14	735	55½	54⅞	55⅛+	⅛
68⅝	59	GnMot 5pf 5		2	65⅝	64⅝	65⅛+	⅝
8⅝	4⅛	GnPort .20p		64	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
17½	10⅝	GPubUt 1	7	210	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
11⅝	5⅝	GenRefr .40	4	2	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
42½	23⅛	GnSignal .84	12	26	37⅝	37½	37⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Gen Steel	4	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
26	14⅝	G TelEl 1.80	9	516	24⅝	23⅝	24 +	¼
33½	25⅝	GTIEl pf2.50		3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝+	¼
15	12½	GTFl pf1.25		10	14	14	14	
16	13	GTFl pf1.30		z100	14	14	14	
84	76	GTFl pf8.16		z250	81	81	81 —	½
17⅝	10⅛	G Tire 1.10b	5	73	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝—	⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Genesco Inc		42	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅛	15	Genstar 1.20	5	2	18½	18½	18½+	⅛
42½	23¼	GenuPts .64	21	2	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
48	5⅝	GaPac .80b	17	250	43	42⅝	42⅝—	⅝
71⅝	58	GaPw pf7.72		z120	70	68⅝	68½	
28⅛	12⅝	Gerber 1.10	11	44	27⅝	27	27⅛—	⅛
198½	127½	GettyOil 2a	12	5	168	167⅝	167⅝—	⅛
18	16⅝	GettO pf1.20		8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
5⅝	4	GF Bus .22a	24	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅛	10	GIANOCem 1	11	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
12½	7½	GibrFin .58t	5	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3	GiddLew .40	3	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
35⅝	21¼	Gillette 1.50	13	136	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
12½	4⅝	Ginos Inc	14	59	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Gleason Wk		18	6	5⅝	5⅝	
17⅝	7⅝	Global Mar	6	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
23⅝	12⅝	GlobeUn 1	8	24	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
13	11	GoldW Fin	6	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
14	12⅝	GoldW pf wt		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
20⅛	13⅝	Goodrh 1.12	8	76	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
23⅛	12⅝	Goodyr 1.10	10	292	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
[illegible]	[illegible]	GorJwlA .32	7	6	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
32⅛	14	Gouldin 1.20	8	66	31⅝	31	31 —	⅝
22⅝	13⅝	Gould pf1.35		4	22⅝	22	22	
29⅝	22⅛	Grace 1.70	5	125	24⅝	24½	24⅝+	⅛
29⅝	17⅛	Grainger .30	21	21	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
16⅛	7⅝	GrandUn .80	10	203	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
28⅝	13⅛	M Granitv 1.40	6	24	27	26⅝	26⅝—	
13⅛	13½	Granitvie wl		4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
16⅛	6⅛	GrayDrg .50	6	7	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
13⅛	7½	GrAtlPac		72	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
19⅞	10⅛	GtLkDr 1.20	5	7	19	18⅝	19 +	⅛
18	10½	GtNoIr 1.10a	17	10	17	17	17	
43⅛	28⅝	GtNorNM		94	14⅝	14⅛	[illegible]	
19	10¾	GtWnFin .44	7	95	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
46⅛	20⅛	GrtWU 2.92c	1	10	34½	34⅛	34⅛	
21½	15	GtWn pf1.88		6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
19⅛	13⅛	GrGiant 1.08	8	23	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
15⅛	10½	Greyhd 1.04	9	105	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	
3	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1	Grolier Inc		53	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	¼
20	10	Grumm .60	5	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
12	6⅛	Guardin .20	9	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅝	1	Guard Mtg		12	1⅛	1	1⅛	
9⅝	6⅛	GlfLtHld .56	8	130	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
4	1	GulfMtg Rlt		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
23½	17⅝	GulfOil 1.70	6	336	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛+	⅛
26⅝	11⅝	GulfResrc 1	3	586	14⅝	14	14⅛—	
31⅛	15⅝	GfR pfB1.30		2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	
14⅝	10⅝	GlfStUt 1.72	6	125	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
53½	44	GlfSU pf4.40		z280	49	48⅝	48⅝—	
22⅝	16¼	GlfWind .60	5	179	21⅛	21	21⅛—	
4⅝	3⅝	GulfW Ind wt		303	4	3⅝	3⅝—	
77½	45	GlfW pf 3.87		8	75⅛	75	75	
34⅝	32⅝	GlfW pf2.50		6	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛—	

H

29⅝	20½	Hack W 2.48	7	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	
17⅛	11	HalPrt .80a	6	5	12⅛	12⅝	12⅝	
189	116	Hallibtn 1.32	12	194	135⅛	133⅝	134½—	⅝
17⅛	12⅝	HamrlP 1.20	5	39	15⅝	15⅝	15	⅝
5⅛	3⅝	Hammond	9	32	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	Handlmn .40	6	9	5⅛	5	5⅛—	
30⅝	20⅝	HandyHar 1	3	6	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	
16⅝	6⅛	HanesCo .76		61	15	14⅝	15	
49⅝	24½	Hanna 1.60	10	4	47	46½	46⅝	
29⅝	14⅝	HarBrJ 1.20	7	13	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
8	3	Hardees	9	2	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
32½	22	Harnisf 1.20	4	133	24⅝	24	24⅛—	
19⅝	3	Harrah .24a	10	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	
32	14½	Harris 1.20	63	27	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	
16⅝	10	Harsco 1.20	4	20	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	
10⅛	5½	HartSMx .60	9	34	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
19⅝	6⅛	HarteHk .30	c17	6	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝+	
17⅛	14⅝	HatlSe 1.44a		20	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	
25⅝	16½	HawllEl 1.76	7	14	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛—	
12	7½	HayesAlb 1	8	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	
5⅝	2⅝	Hazeltine		16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
19⅛	5½	Hecks .12	9	11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	
23⅝	13⅝	HeclaM .37t	17	53	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝—	
13⅝	6⅝	Heileni .48a	7	10	9⅛	9	9	
57	38½	HeinzH 1.28	13	127	52	51⅝	51⅝—	
8	1⅝	Helene Curt	7	32	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	
31½	27	HellerInt .84	10	10	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝—	
44⅝	26	HelmrhP .30	8	16	31⅝	31	31 —	
7⅛	1⅝	Hemisp Cap		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	
7⅝	MI⅝	HemInc .66e		1	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	
34⅝	21½	Hercules .80	50	97	28⅝	28	28⅛—	
27⅝	20⅝	Hesston .80	4	2	22	22	22	
30⅝	24	Hesm pf1.60		2	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
50⅛	20½	Heubln 1.30	16	41	46⅝	46	46⅛+	
9⅝	3⅝	High Voltg	10	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25	12⅝	Hillenbd .68	9	9	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	
34⅝	11⅝	HiltonH 1.40	16	25	33	33	33 —	
26½	6½	Hobart .80	14	9	24	24	24	
15⅝	8½	HoernW .72	7	765	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	
15⅝	5⅝	Holiday .35	12	1044	16½	14⅝	15⅛+	
37⅝	22½	HollySug 3a	2	14	32	31⅝	32 +	
25⅝	21½	Homestk 1a	15	110	35	34⅝	34⅝+	
40½	20⅝	Honywll 1.40	11	163	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	
23½	12⅝	HoovBll 1.36	7	4	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	
4½	1½	Horizon Cp		38	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	
26⅝	8⅝	HospCpA .24	11	9	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	
13⅝	5⅝	HostIntl .36	9	48	13	12⅝	12⅝—	
10⅝	7⅛	Houdall .80a	5	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	
12	3⅛	HousFab 120	13	53	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	
18½	17⅝	HoushF 1.10	6	183	15⅝	16⅝	15⅝—	
34	25½	HouF pf2.50		1	31	31		
28⅝	18	HousLP 1.56	9	57	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞+	
60⅝	29⅝	HousNGas 1	12	169	49⅝	45⅝	48⅝+	
16	4½	HowJohn .24	14	258	15⅝	15	15⅝	
15⅝	9	Hubbrd 1.60	7	18	11	10⅝	10⅝—	
5	3	HughHat .40	24	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	
50⅛	35½	HughsTl .40	12	177	38⅛	37	37⅝+	1⅝
14	R⅝	Humana	8	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
17⅝	10⅝	HuntCh .30	11	11	11	11	11 —	
18⅝	6⅝	HuttnEF .60	4	25	16½	16⅝	16⅝—	
19⅝	7⅝	Huyck .40	16	71	13⅝	13	13 —	
9⅝	4⅛	Hydromf .84	6	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	

I

17⅛	10⅛	ICInds 1.30	7	137	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	
36⅝	27⅝	ICInd pf3.50		4	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛—	
6⅛	1⅝	ICN Pharm		26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
29	23⅝	IdahoP 2.06	10	35	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝—	
18⅝	11⅝	IdealBasic 1	7	73	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	
9	2⅝	IdeaToy .10t	6	18	7	7	7 —	
17⅝	2⅝	IDS Rlt .71p		41	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	
26½	17½	IllPowr 2.20	9	64	25⅝	25	25⅝+	
11⅝	7⅝	ImplCpA .20	5	99	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	
18⅝	14⅝	INA Inv 1.59		11	18	17⅛	17⅛—	
5⅝	2⅝	Income Cap		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	
9⅝	7⅝	IncOCu .93e		18	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	
20⅝	14⅝	IndianGas 2	8	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	
22	13	IndpPL 1.82	9	19	21⅝	21	21	
82	83	In PL pf8.25		2	74	74	74 —	1
17⅛	10	IndlNat 1.20	18	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	
9⅛	5½	Inexco Oil		70	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝—	
84⅝	61⅛	IngerR 2.48	11	142	68	65⅝	66⅝—	
52⅝	38	IngR pf2.35		55	43⅝	42⅝	44 —	
44⅛	21⅝	InldCon 1.80	7	8	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛+	
9⅝	5⅝	Inmont .44	7	16	8	7⅝	7⅝—	
9⅝	5⅝	Insilco .76	6	23	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	
10⅛	10½	Insll pfA1.25		15	13	12⅝	13 +	⅛
40½	22	InspCp		7	23⅝	23⅛		
3⅝	1	Instil InvTr		15	1⅝	1	1 —	
8⅝	4⅝	Intapon .32	7	33	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
0⅝	18⅝	Interco 1.46	9	229	39⅝	39	39⅝—	
6⅛	5⅛	Intercl Dly	3	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	
26⅝	24⅝	Intrlkeinc 2	4	40	26	25⅝	25⅝+	
227⅛	157⅛	IBM 7	16	454	222	[illegible]	221 +	1½
35⅝	22½	IntFlav .30b	35	429	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
30½	19⅝	IntHarv 1.70	4	108	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛+	
13⅝	6⅝	IntHold .48e		4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	
48½	30⅝	IntMinCh 2	4	140	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	
11⅝	6⅛	Int Mining	6	44	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛ bl8	1
33	17⅝	IntMultf 1.36	7	6	26	26	26	
29⅝	21⅝	IntNick 1.40a	8	58	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛+	
61⅝	34⅝	Intn aper 2	12	203	56	55⅝	55⅝+	
9⅝	3⅝	IntRectif .15		8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
25⅝	14⅝	IntTT 1.60	7	428	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	
49⅝	32⅛	ITT pf K4		8	44⅝	44	[illegible]	
51	34⅛	ITT pfI4.50		9	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛—	
44⅝	31⅝	IntTT pfJ4		1	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	
44⅝	32⅝	NTT pfK4		57	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝—	
30⅝	21	ITT pfN2.25		16	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛+	
53	37⅝	IntTT pfO5		6	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛+	
24	11⅝	Intrace 1.20	7	8	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
65⅝	47⅝	Intrace pf 5		1	65	65	65 +	
16	5	IntraBrd .80	8	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	
16⅝	11⅝	IntraPw 1.40	8	18	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	
5⅝	3	IntrstUn .34	3	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10⅝	8⅝	Iowa El 1.30	8	13	13	13		
18⅝	10⅝	IowaIIG 1.56	6	47	16⅝	16⅝	16½—	
23⅝	18⅝	IowaPw 1.84		12	21	21	21⅛—	
17⅛	14⅝	IowaPS 1.60	6	65	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛+	
6⅝	3⅝	Ipco Hosp	10	46	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21⅝	13⅝	ITE Imp .80	7	12	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
14⅝	5⅛	Itek Corp		10	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝+	
9⅝	3⅝	ItelCorp .0	5	35	6⅛	6	6 —	
10⅝	8½	IU Intl .85	3	82	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	
20	13⅝	IU Int pf1.25		1	15	15	15 —	

J

13½	8	JamesF .60	9	25	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
16⅝	9½	Jantzen .70	6	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	
11⅝	5⅝	JapanF .93e		39	9⅝	9	9	
38⅝	26⅝	JeffPilot .72	10	31	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛—	
112	10	JeC pf 13.50		z110	110	109⅝	109⅝	
75	58	JerCe pf8.12		z90	70½	70½	70½—	
25⅝	16⅝	JewelC 1.20	8	22	20	20	20 —	
5⅝	2⅝	Jewelcor		188	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	
44	22⅝	JimWalter 1	8	29	35	34⅝	34⅝—	
47⅝	28	JimW pf1.60		12	38⅝	38	38⅝+	
12	9½	JimWlt pf 1		250	10½	10⅝	10⅝+	
17⅝	14	JHanS 1.50e		55	16	15⅝	15⅝	
28⅛	16	JHanI 1.88e		6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	
28⅝	19	JhnMan 1.20	11	171	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝—	
99⅝	72⅝	JohnJn .88a	30	182	93⅝	91⅝	92⅝+	
15⅝	8	JohnCon .80	8	37	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
19⅝	5	JonLogn .40	30	33	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	
31	24⅝	Jorsen 1.60	4	5	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝+	
24⅝	11½	Jostens 1b	9	8	22⅝	22½	22½	
36⅝	29⅝	Joy Xfg	8	75	30⅝	29½	29⅝+	
5⅝	1½	Justice Mtg		35	1½	1⅝	1½	

K

34⅝	12⅝	KaiserAl 1.20	5	33	34⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
45	42⅝	Kai SPpf4.75		1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝—	
65	42⅝	Kai 66pf4.15		1	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝—	
58	40½	KaiA pf 4.12		1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
7⅝	4	KaisCem .50	9	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	
14⅝	10⅝	KaneMill .24	3	7	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	
26⅝	18⅝	KCtyPL 2.28	8	40	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	
21⅛	10½	KC SouIn 1r	6	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	
11	9	KC ou pf 1		z10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	
18⅝	11⅝	KanGEl 1.60	6	32	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛+	
18⅝	15⅛	KanPLt 1.32	8	36	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛+	
5⅝	2⅝	Katy Ind	5	3	3	3	3 —	
15⅝	9⅝	Kty pfB 1.46		6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	
10⅝	3	Kaufbd .04p		101	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
17⅝	9⅝	Kauf pf1.50		1	13⅝	13½	13½—	
11⅝	7⅝	Kawecki .40	66	5	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	
7⅝	3⅝	KeaneCp .20	5	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Keller .20	15	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
23⅝	14	Kellogg .70	17	274	23½	22	22⅝+	
13	6⅝	Kellwood .80	7	26	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
20⅝	19⅝	Kennmtl n	6	418	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝+	
41	27⅝	Kennecott 1	27	117	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	
20⅝	13⅝	KyUtil 1.60	7	7	20	19⅝	19⅝—	
95⅝	60	KerrMcGe 1	13	754	70⅝	67⅝	67⅝—	3⅝
23⅝	9⅝	Kidde .80	5	14	18⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	
47	33⅛	Kidde pfB 4		3	45	45	45 —	
37⅝	24⅝	KimbCw 1.60	9	222	35	34⅝	34⅝—	
9⅝	5⅝	KingDSt .40	5	48	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	
16⅝	11	KirschNo .50	21	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
33⅝	14⅝	KnightRid .54	15	9	28	27⅝	27⅝—	
12⅝	4⅝	Koehring	4	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	
31⅝	20	Koeh pf2.75		1	29	29	29 +	
37⅝	22	Koppers 1.40	7	62	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛—	
54	42½	pkopprpf 4		z10	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛+	
4⅝	2⅝	Koracrp Ind	16	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
43⅝	34⅝	Krafico 1.92	9	149	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝—	
35⅝	20⅝	KresgeS .24	33	284	33⅝	33½	33⅝—	
24⅝	15⅝	Kroger 1.36	6	89	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛+	
7⅝	4½	Kysor .20	21	22	5	4⅝	4⅝—	

L

18⅝	12⅝	LacGas 1.60	6	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	
15⅝	8⅛	LaneBry .72	9	35	14	13⅝	13⅝+	
8½	5	LearSieg .32	6	37	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	
27⅝	17⅝	LearS pf2.25		4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	
33	12⅝	Leaswy .70	x2	24	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝+	
14⅝	8⅝	LeadsN .50	8	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
13⅝	7⅛	Leesona .60	4	2	12	12	12	
13⅝	9	LehPCt .80	7	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1⅝	9-16	LehVal Ind		9	15-16	⅝	15-16+	1-16
12⅝	8½	Lehmn .72a		106	11	10⅝	10⅝	
8½	2⅝	Lenner Crp		32	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝+	
24	17⅝	Lenox .72	9	9	17½	17⅛	17⅛+	
9	4⅝	LevFd Cap		6	8	8		
47⅝	13	LeviStra .64	o	105	40⅛	39½	39⅝	
6⅝	1⅝	Levitz Furn		89	4⅝	4	4	
6	2⅝	LFE Cp	5	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	LFE pf.50		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	
22⅝	13⅝	LOF 1.10	8	68	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛+	
57	48⅝	LOF pf4.75		1	56	56	56 —	
13	7⅝	LibrtyCp .40	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	
5⅝	1⅝	Librty Loan		12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	2	Li Ln pf		8	4⅝	4	4 —	
34	25⅝	LiggMy 2.50	7	44	27⅝	28⅝	27	
88	74	LiggM pf 7		240	79½	79	79 —	
79⅝	49½	LillyEli 1.10	31	147	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝—	
35	22⅝	LincNat 1.60	12	54	28	27⅝	27⅝—	
69	47	LincNt pf 3		3	55	55	55	
19	13⅝	LincPl 1.78a		6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	
2⅝	1⅝	Lionel Corp		18	1⅝	1½	1½	
7⅝	3⅝	LittonIn .18r	7	48	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	
12	4⅝	Litton pfc pf		3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	
17⅛	10⅝	Litton pfB 2		10	16⅝	16	16⅛+	
3⅝	1⅝	LMI Inv		14	15-16	⅝	[illegible]	
13⅝	3⅝	Lockhd Airc	2	102	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛+	
26⅝	14⅝	Loews 1.20	5	37	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝—	
8⅝	4⅝	LomaFin .40	7	67	6	5⅝	5⅝—	
18⅝	5⅝	Londntp .40	8	109	18	17⅝	18 +	
18½	9⅝	LoneStInd 1	8	36	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	
16½	10⅝	LnsIsLt 1.30	7	191	15⅝	15	15 —	
83	73⅝	LIL pf 8.30		z150	80	79⅝	80 +	1
116	104	LIL pfN 3		z230	115	114	114 +	½
4⅝	[illegible]	LongDrg		29	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	
13⅝	2⅝	Loral Corp	4	20	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	

(Continued on next page.)

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

Flash...Paris Bourse

NOV. 20, 1975 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1975 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Nov. 20	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD* (%)	—EARN. PER SHR.— '72 '73 '74	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	579 - 320.10	350.10	359 - 350.10	4	4.3	40.93 - 42.63 - 89.14c	9,549	1st sem. '75 net profit = 395 MF vs 305 MF for same period '74.
BIC	Pens. lighters	749 - 493	584	583 - 576	21	1.1	29.56 - 29.86 - 27.60c	1,800	First 9 months '75 net profit (after taxes) = 56,502,000 (+17%).
BOUYGUES	Construct.	780 - 402	506	533 - 505	10	4.0	42.50 - 47.50 - 50.73c	600	First semester '75 turnover up 27% vs. same period '74.
BSN - GERVAIS DAN.	Glass,food	649 - 578	570	585 - 566	20	4.4	87 - 102 - 28.38c	2,332	Same dividend (Fr. 25.20) confirmed at shareholders' meeting.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air trans.	209 - 172	171.30	173.30 - 172.30	10	2.9	9.50 - 9.50 - 16.96	1,866	Total dividend of Fr. 15 for fiscal period 1973/1974.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	171.20 - 78.50	154	160 - 154	14	4.2	8.68 - 9.74 - 11.18	1,254	1st semester '75 net profit of Group (after taxes) = 10,053,400 Fr.
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	191.50 - 117	165	178.50 - 169.50	16	4.2	13.47 - 13.02 - 10.36	3,445	Net profit 1st sem. '75 = 50,260,000 Fr. (+35.2%). New issue pending.
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	159.90 - 101.50	127.50	130 - 126	19	4.7	9 - 8.63 - 6.77	3,881	Official opening of CIC Group representative office in Warsaw.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	169.50 - 132.60	155.50	158 - 156.50	6	5.0	9.22 - 15.98 - 28.13c	2,947	1st 9 months '75 unconsol. turnover = 3,293 MF (+18% vs. same period '74).
EURAFRANCE	Holding	299 - 124.90	200	207 - 201	—	4.5	(non significant)	2,193	Net profit 22.6 MF after provisions of 2.07 MF Net dividend 10 F vs. 9 F.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	394.90 - 169	367	370.20 - 360.50	16	4.4	26.57 - 27.19 - 23.02c	1,490	1st sem. '75: turnover=626 MF (+8.7%) net profit=15,815,000 F (approx. '74).
FRANÇAISE PETROLES.	Petrol.	153 - 80.05	113.10	115.20 - 113.10	2	9.2	27.85 - 41.65 - 66.21c	13,889	New North Sea oil discovery in U.K. sector by TOTAL.
GENER. DE FONDERIE.	Mec.cons.	226 - 127	170.10	172 - 171.50	6	7.4	25.15 - 41.19 - 30	962	65% participation in new Ideal-Standard Company.
IMETAL	Mining	97.90 - 78.20	78	79 - 75.20	4	3.8	10.52 - 7.59 - 17.97c	7,944	Imetal 1st semester 1975 net profit = 23,670,000 Fr.
LMT (Matériel Tél.)	Electric.	2735 - 1400	2569	2580 - 2575	41	1.6	56.52 - 66.34 - 62.09	706	LMT Concorde training simulator in service at Toulouse as of Oct. 28.
LYON. DES EAUX	Utilities	599 - 308	505	519 - 509	24	3.2	26.73 - 19.87 - 21.28	1,667	1st 9 months '75 turnover: 540,828,940 Fr. (+17% vs. same period '74).
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	609 - 482	575	588 - 581	18a	1.3	22.60 - 31.77 —	3,157	First 9 months '75 turnover: +4.5% vs. same period '74.
PARIBAS (Cie Financ.)	Holding	189.80 - 122	183.80	198.60 - 183.50	8	6.0	18.85 - 21.52 - 23.72c	19,160	Merger with COFIMER & CEGEPAR to be proposed shareholders this year.
PATERNELLE	Hold.(fin.)	198 - 105.10	186.90	188 - 129	—	5.0	(non significant)	3,485	2,950,000 shares of Paternelle SA (85% of capital) exchanged for AGP shares.
PECHELBRONN	Hold.(fin.)	78 - 50.50	66.10	69.50 - 66	10	7.6	4.32 - 11.71 - 6.52	2,825	5 Fr. dividend for '74 (4.20 Fr. in '73) paid as of July 16, 1975.
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLM	Chem.min.	107.70 - 98.90	97.30	98 - 97.40	3	9.6	10.90 - 14.50 - 29.50c	25,162	1st 9 months '75 consol. turnover = 13,592 MF (43.4% made outside France).
PERRIER	Bever Spa	150 - 91.30	98	101.20 - 100	9a	4.1	8.94 - 11.43 —	5,254	....
PEUGEOT	Holding	306 - 188	296	305 - 293.10	8	3.1	48.26 - 71.04 - 38.24c	6,002	1st semester '75 net profit = 82,240 MF vs. 67,187 MF in '74.
REDOUTE	Mail order	683 - 395	606	648 - 608	18	1.9	30.82 - 35.94 - 35.87c	922	March-August '75 consolidated turnover = 1,059 MF (+8%).
ROUSSEL-UCLAF	Pharmac.	325 - 202	247.30	249.90 - 246.50	7	3.6	13.85 - 28.72 - 37.66c	3,038	1st sem. '75 turnover = 1,551 MF, up 10.9% vs. '74. Latter up 26% vs. '73.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf	1998 - 1210	1870	1860 - 1810	26	1.2	51.22 - 64.64 - 71.76	221	Group turnover April-September '75= 136.82 MF (+20.7% vs. sam period '74).
SUEZ (Cie Financ.)	Holding	265 - 185	255	255 - 252.80	5	5.9	49.14 - 55.76 - 54c	8,419	Merger BSUM & BI (100% owned) now Banque de l'Indochine & de Suez.
TELEMECANIQUE	Electric.	1018 - 700	823	838 - 825	22	1.7	26.61 - 34.02 - 37.25	998	Plan for new minicomputer subsidiary, with Thomson-CSF (minority hldg.)

(a) P/E calculated on '75 earnings all others on '74. * Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.

United Technologies Corporation

has acquired a majority interest in

Otis Elevator Company

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to United Technologies Corporation in connection with this transaction and as Dealer Manager of its tender offer.

LAZARD FRÈRES & Co.

November 19, 1975

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 20

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	19¾	LaLand 1.12	9	273	23½	22¾	23¼+	¼
	8⅝	LePecif .20	3	160	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	¼
	17¾	LouisGs 1.88	8	19	22¾	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
	8⅞	Lowenst .40		9	13	12⅞	13	
	9	LTV Corp	4	45	10⅛	9⅞	10 +	⅛
	35¼	Lubrizol 1	17	150	41⅝	41⅛	41¼—	½
	8	LuckStr .64b	12	745	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
	4⅞	Ludlow .72	h	97	6⅞	6½	6½—	½
	20⅝	LukenSt 1.60	5	10	21½	21½	21¼	
	11⅛	LykesYng 1e	2	56	11⅞	11½	11	
	25¾	Lykes pf2.50		9	26	26	26	
	3	LynCSys .20	12	14	4⅞	4¼	4¼—	¼
M								
	3⅛	MacDonal	2	37	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	¼
	2⅛	Macke .30	7	19	4	4	4 +	¼
	3⅝	Macmill .25	5	135	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
	9	Macmi pf1.20		1	13	13	13	
	12⅛	Macy 1.10	10	273	27	26¼	26⅝	
	43½	Macy pf 4.25		z30	45	45	45 +	½
	7⅛	MediaFd .60		64	10	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
	3½	MadSq Gar	7	27	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
	3¼	MagicCf .32		13	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
	11½	Maly 1	21	22	22½	22¼	22½—	⅛
	16⅛	MaHyde .56	13	20	25	24¾	24⅞+	⅛
	9	Manpwr .08	11	3	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
	24⅛	MfrHan 1.72	6	78	28¼	27⅞	28⅛+	¼
	27¼	MAPCO .70	3	68	35⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	¼
	5⅝	Maratha Mt	2	33	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
	29⅝	MaraO 1.80a	11	84	44⅛	43⅝	44 +	⅜
	13⅝	Marcor 1	9	251	28	27¾	28 +	⅜
	28½	Marcr pf A2		9	55	54⅛	55 +	1¼
	8⅛	Maremt .50	10	108	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝+	½
	12	MarionL .52	11	46	15⅜	15	15⅛+	⅜
	13⅞	Marley .60	10	8	25⅜	25	25 —	½
	6⅝	Marqtte .40	6	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
	6⅛	Marriot .37t	21	89	15⅛	14⅞	15 +	⅜
	41	MrshMc 1.80	21	11	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝	
	16	MarshF 1.24	12	23	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	
	12⅛	MartMa 1.30	6	58	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝+	¼
	11⅝	MaryldCup .54	7	57	16½	16¼	16½	
	30	MascoCp .36	21	9	50⅜	50	50 —	¼
	16½	Masonite .54	81	73	21¾	21⅝	21¾	
	13⅞	MasseyFer 1	4	856	18⅞	18¼	18⅞+	¼
	7⅛	MasM 1.18e	7	67	8½	8¼	8⅜—	⅛
	11⅛	MatCp 1.60		31	15	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
	16⅛	Matin .03e		97	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜—	⅛
	15	MatsuE .28e	9	713	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
	22⅛	MayDSt 1.60	13	224	46⅛	45⅝	46 —	⅛
	3⅝	MaysJ .26p	21	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	34	
		1.30a	19	65	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝—	⅛
	5⅝	MBPXL .20a	5	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	45⅝	MCA Inc 1	7	53	68	67	68 +	½
	7⅛	McCord 1	9)m	17	16⅜	16⅞—	⅛	
	3⅛	McCrory Cp		19	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
	33½	McDerm .80	5	85	36⅞	35⅝	36	
	7	McDonalds	28	509	57⅛	56⅝	56½	
	8⅛	McDonD .40	7	34	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
	11½	McGEd 1.20	18	102	23	22¾	22⅞—	½
	29⅛	McIntyr .30e	5	z150	38⅝	38	38¾+	¼
	10⅝	McKeeCo 1a	6	10	23⅞	22⅝	22¾—	⅛
	12⅝	McLout 1.60	8	11	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
	7½	McNeil .80	6	78	8¾	8½	8½—	⅛
	28½	Mea pfB2.80		12	36	35⅝	35⅞	
	13	Macusa 1.40	10	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜+	⅛
	1⅛	MEI Cp	5	3	3	3	3	
	6⅝	Melvilsh .48	13	76	18½	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
	2½	Menasc .20r	3	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
	57⅝	Merck 1.40	26	251	78⅛	77	78⅞+	½
	8⅛	Meredith .70	4	8	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
	10⅛	MerrLyn .60	6	400	15⅞	15¼	15⅜—	⅜
	16⅛	MesaPet .05	15	80	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
	23	MesPa .40		34	25⅞	25⅝	25⅜	
	7	Mesabi 1.22a	9	96	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
	14½	MestaM .80	8	3	17	17	17	
	12¼	MGM .25r	4	50	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
	5⅛	Metro .60	10	41	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
	64⅛	MtE pfH8.32		z60	73	73	73 —	½
	56	MetE pf7.68		z20	67	67	67 —	1
	8⅛	MGIC In .10		118	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	
	8½	MichGs 1.10	7	3	12¼	12	12⅛—	⅛
	14⅛	MhTbe 1.20	4	3	23	23	23 —	½
	25½	MhWi pf2.67		145	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
	8⅛	Microdot .60	5	10	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
	9⅝	Microw .79t	8e.1		14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
	10⅛	MidCTl 1.08	8	16	13	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
	12⅛	MidSUt 1.24	8	269	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛+	⅛
	1	Midind Mtg		27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
	10⅛	MidldRoss 1	4	18	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
	17½	MilesLb 1.20	8	11	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	
	4⅛	MillBrd .36a	2	75	10⅛	10½	10⅛+	⅛
	43	MinMM 1.35	28	498	60⅛	59⅝	60 —	½
	13⅝	MinnPL 1.56	7	13	18	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
	9⅛	MirroAl .96	7	12	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
	2⅜	MissnEq .28	5	10	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	
	16⅞	MissRiv 1.20	5	206	20¼	20⅛	20¼—	⅛
	16⅛	MoPac pf 1		7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
	14⅝	MoPlCe 1.60	7	6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
	8	MoPSv .84b	6	7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝—	⅛
	34⅛	MobilOil 3.40	6	228	44⅞	45	45 —	⅛
	1⅛	Mobile Ho		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
	8⅛	Mohasco .40		11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
	1⅛	Mohk Data		29	3	2⅞	2⅞	
	8⅝	MohkRb 1	4	3	15¼	15⅛	15¼	6
	14¾	Molycrp .40	6	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
	9	Monrch 1.20	4	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
	5⅝	Monogr .20	4	48	7⅛	7	7	
	7	MonrEq .28	18	38	9¼	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
	41	Monsan 2.60	10	193	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝+	⅛
	48	Mons pf2.75		7	84¼	84¼	84¼—	1⅛
	24⅛	MonDU 2.08	8	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
	21½	MonPw 1.80	8	62	22	24⅞	23¾—	⅛
	19⅛	MonSt 1.80a		43	22	21¾	21⅞	
	4⅛	MONY .70e	18	37	7⅞	7¾	7⅝—	⅛
	25⅛	MooreMc n	4	163	28⅝	26⅞	28⅛+	2⅛
	44⅛	Morgan 1.80	11	309	52	50⅞	51⅞+	⅛
	13⅛	MorrsKn .80	5	12	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
	1⅛	MorseEl Pd		111	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
	9⅛	MorseSh .28	6	22	11⅞	11	11	
	1⅛	MtgeTr A		25	22	1⅞	1⅞	
	10⅛	MorNor .88	18	57	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
	33⅛	Motorola .70	35	114	42⅞	41⅞	42⅝	
	25⅛	MtFel 1.48	13	24	31	30⅞	31 +	¼
	16⅛	MtSITel 1.52	8	19	19⅞	18⅞	19 —	⅛
	4⅛	Mnford .36	5	10	7	6⅞	6⅞	
	3⅛	Mnfd pf.40		10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
	10⅛	MurphC 1.20	7	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
	15½	M RPOil .60	5	93	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	
	12	MrryOh	6	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛—	⅛
	12⅞	MtlO 1.32		11	17⅛	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
	4	MyersL .48	56	18	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
N								
	17	NalcoCh .72	19	19	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
	4⅞	NarcoSci .60	7	16	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
	9	NashaC .60	15	28	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
	7⅛	NatAirl .50	11	22	11⅛	11½	11⅛—	⅛
	7⅝	N Avia .60e		31	12⅝	12	12 —	⅛
	9½	NatCan .53	5	76	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
	19¾	N Can pf1.50		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
	27	N Che .32	27	20	37⅞	37	37⅛+	⅛
	5⅛	NatCityL .90		2	7⅛	7	7	
	29⅛	NatDet 2.72	5	6	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝—	⅛
	13⅛	NatDist 1.20	6	38	16	15⅞	15⅞	
	18⅛	NatFel 2.06	7	18	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
	8⅝	NatGyp 1.05	9	59	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
	1⅛	Nat Hoes		12	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
	3⅛	NatInd .30	3	20	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
	9⅛	NtInd pf1.25		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
	9⅛	Nt MedCare	14	76	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
	26⅛	N Pres 1.20a	6	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
	9⅛	Nat Seicn	38	978	41¼	33⅝	38⅞—	1⅛
	6⅝	NatSvcIn .74	8	33	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	⅛
	11⅛	N Stand .90	6	5	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
	32⅛	NatStl 2.50a	8	x14	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝—	⅛
	3⅛	Nat Tea		2	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
	23⅛	Natos 1.20	4	70	23⅜	23¼	23¼—	¼

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
39¾	14½	NCR Cp .72	7	94	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞—	⅛
20⅝	15⅛	NevPw 1.50	7	21	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
23	20⅝	NevP pf2.30		z430	21½	21⅛	21½	
19½	13	NEngEl 1.78	7	35	19⅛	19	19⅛	
13½	8⅞	NEngE 1.28	7	41	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
27⅞	22¼	N EngT 2.36	11	10	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛+	½
26½	18⅛	Newt 1.60	11	214	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
81	63½	Nwt pf4.50		3	71½	71½	71½—	2⅛
23⅝	14⅝	NYSG 2.20	7	99	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	
91	78⅛	NYSE pf8.80		z50	88	88	88 +	1½
105	98½	NIM pf 11.75		z120	103	103	103	
98½	87	NIM pf 10.60		z5160	97	96⅞	96⅞—	⅛
76	63	NiaM pf7.72		z100	74	73½	74 +	1
37	29	NiaM pf 3.60		z300	35	34	34 —	1
35	29½	NiaM pf 3.40		z100	32½	32	32 —	⅛
15	11	NiaShr 1.13e		4	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	NL Ind 1	7	225	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
18½	12⅛	NLT Cp .60	6	179	16⅛	16	16⅛—	⅛
71	59⅛	NorflkWn 5	9	15	66⅜	66⅛	66⅛—	⅛
22⅞	16⅛	Norris 1.20	6	6	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝+	⅛
44⅝	24¼	NoACoal .80	8	7	32¼	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	NoAMt 1.15e	8	23	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	¼
24⅛	12¼	NoAPhl 1.20	11	25	21⅝	20⅞	21¼+	½
3⅛	2½	NoCAir .10e	6	10	2½	2	2D	
10⅝	6⅝	NoestUt 1.02	7	253	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
25⅛	25⅛	NorInEl .60		147	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
24½	19½	NoIG pf1.90		11	22	21⅜	22	
18½	13⅛	NIndPS 1.36	10	95	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
76⅛	51½	NNGR [illegible]						
35⅛	34	NoNatGs wi		2	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞—	1
75⅛	71	NoNG pf5.60		z120	71	71	71	
27	15⅝	NoStPw 1.84	p	78	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
4⅞	2⅞	Northst .50a	75	12	3	2⅞	3	
32⅝	22¼	Nortrp 1.60	6	119	34⅝	32⅞	34⅞+	3
33	23⅛	HP [illegible]						2
22⅞	11⅝	NwstAirl .45	11	73	21⅞	21	21¼+	⅛
47½	34	NwtBnc 1.70	9	24	45⅝	45½	45½—	⅛
[illegible]		NwtNR CT [illegible]					25⅛	
35½	18⅝	Nwtind 1.75	5	3	31	31	31	
16⅛	8½	Nwstind wt		1	14	14	14	
28T	28⅛	Norton 1.38	7	[illegible]			25⅛+	⅛
23½	18⅛	NorSi .50b	13	431	23½	23	23⅛+	⅛
51⅛	29⅛	NorIS pf1.60		37	51⅛	50⅞	50⅞+	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	NcorCp .28	4	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
11⅞	5⅛	NVF 1.27t	2	78	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
O								
11½	5½	Oak Ind .40	9	x4	7	6⅞	6⅞	
14½	7¼	OakiteP .92	8	8	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
12⅛	12⅛	OccidPet 1	4	600	14	13⅞	13⅞	
12½	6	OccidPet wt		211	6⅛	5⅞	6 —	⅛
73	46⅛	OcciP pf3.60		21	44⅛	46½	46⅛	6
22⅛	19	OccP pf2.50		43	21¼	21⅛	21⅛—	¼
36	22⅛	OccIP pf2.16		4	24⅛	24⅛	2028	4
32⅛	23	Ogdn pf1.87		1	26	26	26	
17⅜	12⅛	OhioEd 1.46	9	124	17⅛	17	17⅛—	⅛
106	97	OhE pf 10m6		z150	103	102½	103	
81	67	OhEd pf7.24		z160	71	71	71 +	1
114⅛	107	OhP pfA 14		z3430	112½	112	112⅛+	⅛
117½	101	omPw pf 14		z350	118	112⅛	112	
74	63	OhPw pf7.36		z80	71	71	71 +	1
70	60	OPwC pf7.60		z400	69	69	69	
25⅛	17⅛	OklaGE 1.40	12	178	22	21⅝	21⅞—	⅛
25½	17⅛	OklaNG 1.6	HSI	13	23⅛	[illegible]	23½+	⅛
13⅛	8	OKC Cp .80	4	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
30½	14⅛	OlinCp 1.32	6	18	29½	29⅛	29⅛	
28½	13⅛	Olinkraft 1	9	15	27½	27⅛	27½+	⅛
13½	7⅛	Omark .60	4	31	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞+	
12⅛	10	Opelika 1	7	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
10⅛	7½	OrangR 1.20	8	37	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
44½	24⅛	OtisElv 2.20	7	33	38⅛	36⅛	38 +	⅛
27⅛	18	OutMar 1.20	11	14	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
16½	8	OutletCo .75	5	6	14	[illegible]	14⅛—	⅛
23⅛	9	OvernitT .80	10	180	20⅛	19⅛	19⅞—	⅛
15⅛	8⅛	OverShip .15	4	10	11	10⅞	11	
1	⅛	OwenCn .68	21	73	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
51⅛	32	Bwenill 1.72	9	103	51⅛	51	51½+	⅛
83	62½	OwnIl pf4.75		73	82⅛	82	82⅛+	⅛
16	7¼	OxfrdInd .60	5	nd4	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
P - Q								
14⅛	11½	PacAS 1.20a		69	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
23½	18⅛	PacGas 1.88	8	57	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
19	14⅛	PacLtg 1.48	7	31	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
27⅛	18⅛	PacPetrl .88	18	17	27⅛	26⅞	27 —	½
21	14⅛	P Pw 1.70	9	81	20	19⅜	19⅞—	⅛
15½	10⅛	PacTT 1.20	8	40	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
75	69	PacTT pf 6		z10	72¼	72¼	72¼	
9⅛	7½	PacTin .80	6	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
8¼	2⅛	PaineW .30e	3	48	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
13⅛	8¼	PaiW pf1.30		9	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
7	2n	PalmBc .25	6	29	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
9⅛	3	Pamida .10e	9	37	7⅛	7	7	
5½	2	PanAm Air		716	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
34⅛	27¼	PanEP 2.10	6	44	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
11	6⅛	Papercft .60	5	6	8⅝	8¼	8⅞+	⅛
24⅛	13⅛	ParHan 1.12	6	1	20	20	20	
19⅛	10⅛	ParkPen .48	7	5	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
40⅛	14	Pasco 25c	20	44	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛+	⅛
17⅛	6½	Payls nw .35	18	14	10⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
22	9½	PeabGa .08r	10	14	15	14⅞	15	2
2	1	Penn Cent		43	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅞	PennDix .24	12	25	5	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
63⅛	36½	Penney 1.16	29	51	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛+	⅛
20	15⅛	PaPwL 1.80		49	19⅛	18	19⅛+	⅛
106	100⅛	PaPL pf 11		z50	105	105	105	
92	79	PaPL pf8.70		z50	86	86	86 +	⅛
93	79	PaPP pf8.60		z50	87½	87½	87½—	½
52	44⅛	PaPL pf4.50		z80	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
29⅛	17⅛	Penwlt 1.36	9	41	28⅛	27⅞	28 —	½
22⅛	18⅛	Penwl pf1.60		4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛D
23⅛	17	Pennzol 1.20	6	220	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
29⅛	22	Pennz pf1.33		4	25⅛	25½	25½	
7⅛	3⅛	PeopDrg .20	90	3	4⅛	4⅛	4½+	⅛
37⅛	30⅛	PeopGs 2.68	6	38	34	33⅝	33⅞	
74⅛	40⅛	PepsiCo 1.60	17	170	73½	72⅞	73 —	½
27⅛	18⅛	Pet Inc 1.50	8	47	27	26¼	26⅝—	⅛
14⅛	10	PetInc pf.80		11	14⅛	14¼	14⅛—	⅛
14½	6⅛	PeterPl .60	10	4	12⅛	12½	12½—	⅛
72	54	PatrieS .88a	20	5	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛—	⅛
34⅛	8⅛	Petrolan .50	8	20	22⅛	22	22⅛+	TE⅛
22⅛	16½	Petrim 2.01e		7	20½	20½	20½—	⅛
36⅛	25⅛	Pfizer .76a	14	380	28⅛	27⅞	28 +	⅛
40⅛	29	PhelpD 2.20	18	104	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
15½	11⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	8	269	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
93	74	PhilE pf9.50		z1220	86⅛	85½	86⅛+	⅛
46⅛	37	PhilE pf4.68		z280	44⅛	44	44⅛+	1½
44	35	PhilE pf4.40		z30	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛+	⅛
39	32½	PhilE pf3.80		z60	37	37	37 +	1
13	10⅛	PhilaSub .70	7	71	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
59⅛	40⅛	PhilMorr .90	15	296	54⅛	53⅛	53⅞	
6	2	Philips glnd	1	44	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
9⅛	5¼	Phil I pf.25p		2	6	6	6	
60⅛	37	PhillPet 1.60	12	494	53	52⅛	52⅛—	⅛
8½	3⅛	PhilVnH .40		10	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
19½	7⅛	Pickwik .16e	9	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
15½	9¼	PiedNG 1.48	5	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
6⅛	2⅞	Pla Impri	15	14	4	4	4	
43⅛	39⅛	Pllsbury 1	15	34	42⅛	41⅞	42 +	⅛
31⅛	19¼	Plon Cp 1.20	9	28	29	23⅛	28⅛—	⅛
28?	11⅛	PitnevB .60	7	175	14⅛	14	14⅛	
29	13½	PitFrg .80b	6	24	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Pizza Hut	18	82	22	21⅞	21⅞	
5⅛	1⅛	Plan Resrch	6	34	3⅛	3	3	
6⅛	2⅛	Playboy .12	2	3		2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Plessy 1.38a	7	33	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	PNB MR .40	17	18	5⅛	4⅞	5	
43⅛	15	Polaroid .32	25	591	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
13⅛	3⅞	Ponderosa	24	92	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
18⅛	8⅛	PopeTa .60b	14	32	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
20⅛	13⅛	Portec 1b	4	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
17⅛	12⅞	PorlGE 1.58	8	81	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
105½	99½	PoG pf 11.50		z90	105	104½	104½—	1
51⅛	23⅛	Politch 1.50	13	3	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛—	⅛
13⅛	10	PotmEl 1.16	16	x128	11⅛	11⅛	11½—	⅛
56⅛	[illegible]	PotEl pf5.50		z110	52½	52	52½	
54⅛	50	PotEl pf5.46		z220	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
49⅛	41	PotEl pf4.50		z360	45	44	45 +	1
34⅛	24⅛	PPG In 1.80	9	37	34	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
100⅛	78⅛	ProctGam 3	23	138	93½	93⅛	93⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	PiedRsh .30	13	2	7	7	7	
38⅛	18⅛	Prolar 1.40	2	55	31⅛	31	31 —	½
6⅛	3⅛	PSA Inc		144	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
16⅞	12⅛	PSvCol 1.20	7	106	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
19	12	PSvEG 1.72	8	177	18⅛	18½	18⅛+	⅛
114⅛	104	PSE pf 12.25		z100	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛+	⅛
76	61	PSEG pf7.52		z100	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	
77	61	PSEG pf7.40		z100	70	70	70 —	1½
16⅛	12⅛	PSEG pf1.40		4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
41	29⅛	P SvInd 2.72	11	152	39⅛	39	39⅛—	⅛
105	99	PSInd pf9.44		z9800	101½	101⅛	101⅛—	⅛
20	17½	PSvNH 1.80	7	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
21⅛	17⅛	PSvNM 1.28	8	11	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛+	⅛
9⅛	3	Publckr Ind	10	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Puebiol .22p		34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	PR Ce .63p		10	3	3	3	
27⅛	16⅛	PugSdP 2.16	6	27	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
34	23	Pullmn 1.30	8	47	26⅛	25⅛	25¼+	⅛
16⅛	7⅛	PurexCp .96	9	103	15½	14⅛	15⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Purlin Fash		14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
38½	17⅛	Purolir 1.04	12	16	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	
26½	12⅛	QuakOat .84	16	207	26⅛	25⅛	26 +	⅛
105½	99	QuaO pf9.56		z1200	103½	102½	102½—	1
67	58⅛	QakOat pf 3		2	65	65	65 +	1
26⅛	15	QuakStO .72	11	4	18	17⅛	18 +	⅛
7⅛	4	Questor .12t		13	6⅛	6	6	
R								
48⅛	36	RalstonP .90	17	188	47½	46⅛	47½+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Ramad .09p	15	148	4	3⅞	4	
10	6⅛	Rancolo .40		29	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5	RapAm .37p		32	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
31⅛	17⅛	Raybest 1.50	4	15	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	⅛
22⅛	7⅛	Raymint .60	6	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
59⅛	25⅛	Raytheon 1	10	57	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
21⅛	10⅛	RCA 1	16	373	19⅛	19	19⅛—	⅛
55½	39	RCA cvpf 4		18	51⅛	51	51	
42½	33⅛	RCA pf 3.50		z10	40	40	40 +	1
27	15⅛	RdgBale .35	4	97	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
4½	1⅛	Redman Ind		65	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	ReeceCp .74	12	22	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
36½	16⅛	Reed Tool	10	46	29	28	29 +	1
24½	15⅛	Reeves 1.80	11	3	24	24	24	
15⅛	10⅛	ReichCh .46	5	22	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
8½	4⅛	Reliab St .60	8	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
11⅛	10⅛	ReliacEl .90	6	97	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
61	35	Relian pf 3		6	50	50	50 +	½
32	19⅛	Relia pf1.60		2	31½	31½	31½—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	RelIGp .20p		37	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
16½	7⅛	RaG pfC.65p		11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	RaG pfB.55p		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
12	8⅛	RepFinS .80	6	21	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
3⅛	7-16	RepMig Inv		12	11-16	⅝	⅝—	1-16
35⅛	22⅛	RepStl 1.60a	4	47	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	ResrvOil .12	6	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14½	6	RevCop .25p		85	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
81½	47⅛	Revlon 1.40	19	124	77⅛	76⅛	76⅛—	1
[illegible]		Rexham .20	7	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	
24⅛	1⅛	Rexnrd 1.20	5	19	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
60⅛	49½	Reynln 3.08	8	86	58⅛	[illegible]	58	
68⅛	52⅛	Reyln pf2.25		1	65	65	65 +	⅛
24½	14⅛	ReynMet 1a	6	71	21⅛	21½	21⅛+	½
59	44½	ReyM pf4.50		2	52	52	52 +	½
16⅛	7	ReyScc .40a	6	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
24⅛	13½	RichMer .64	12	30	23½	23½	23½+	½
14⅛	9⅛	Richmnd .80		14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
21⅛	10⅛	RiegelT 1.30	6	28	21	20⅛	20⅛	
18⅛	8	RioGran .60	8	16	17⅛	17⅛	17½—	⅛
10⅛	7½	RioGr pf.80		9 ml	10	10	10 —	⅛
16⅛	4⅛	Rite Aid .16	16	171	15⅛	14⅛	15 —	⅛
24⅛	11½	RivlapF .98	10	8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
16	9	Robshaw .70	28	15	14⅛	14½	14½	
23⅛	10⅛	Robrtsn 1.50	4	8	20½	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
15⅛	9	Robins .28g	11	144	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	RochG 1.28b	6	33	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	RochTel .76	9	27	11⅛	11	11⅛	
11⅛	4⅛	Rockowr .64	14	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
25½	18⅛	Rockwlint 2	8	94	23	22⅛	22⅛	
80½	46½	RohmH 1.28	28	15	61⅛	60⅛	61 +	⅛
11	6½	Rohrind .40		105	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	1
24	11⅛	Rollins .30	16	66	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4	Ronson .14p	64	30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	1
17	9⅛	Roper 1.20	9	16	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛	
25⅛	17⅛	RorenA .94	10	96	19⅛	19	19½+	½
48⅛	26½	Rosario .40b	13	61	28	27	27⅛—	⅛
19⅛	8⅛	RoyCCol .72	12	22	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
39⅛	24½	RoylD 3.26e	4	181	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Roylind .45t	5	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	RTE Co .16		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
26	14	Rubbrm .40	25	17	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
25⅛	11	Rucker .20	4	21	15	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
12	5⅞	RussTog .76	22	170	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
9	3⅛	Ryder Sys		297	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
S								
41⅛	25	SabineR .60	9	10	30⅛	30½	30½—	½
3½	1⅛	Safegrd Ind	12	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Inf
52⅛	34⅛	SafewySir 2	9	145	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3	Saga Corp	8	96	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
39⅛	26⅛	StJoMin 1.20	8	380	34⅛	33⅛	34	
11⅛	8⅛	StJoLtP 1.12	9	18	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
27⅛	21⅛	StL SaF 2.50	10	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
11⅛	9⅛	StPap v .96a	16	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
33⅛	19½	StRegP 1.52	8	43	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3½	Salant .24b	13	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
13⅛	10	SanDGs 1.20	18	145	11	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
10⅛	2⅛	Sandrs Asso	16	31	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14⅛	5⅛	SJuanR .99t	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
31⅛	24⅛	SFelnd 1.80	7	54	29	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
35⅛	18⅛	SanFeint .30	7	x157	21⅛	21	21⅛—	⅛
14	5⅛	SargWel .40	7	5	10½	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
5½	3	Saul REst		62	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	SavanE .30r	4	135	7⅛	7½	7⅛+	⅛
13	9	SavnEA 1.34		1	10⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
11⅛	10⅛	SavEl pf1.28		19	11	10⅛	10⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Sav A Stop		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	3	SavODr .15e	16	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
7⅛	1⅛	SavinB Mch	7	31	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Saxon Ind	7	73	4	3⅛	4 +	⅛
37⅛	2	SCA Svc		24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6	2⅛	Schaefer Cp		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
67⅛	44½	SchergPl .88	23	208	55½	54½	54½—	1⅛
30⅛	15½	SchlitzBr .68	19	42	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
90⅛	67	Schlumb .60	19	272	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛+	⅛
14⅛	9	SCM Cp .40	4	35	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
12⅛	4⅛	SCOAInd .60	7	36	11⅛	10⅛	11 —	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	ScotLad .36	4	16	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
22	9⅛	ScotFet 1.08	11	33	20½	20	20⅛—	⅛
17⅛	8⅛	ScottFor .74	7	7	16	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	ScottPap .68	8	162	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
11⅛	5	Scottys .10	13	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
15	8⅛	ScovilMtg 1	28	42	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
36⅛	25½	Scovil pf2.50		2	29⅛	29	29	
6⅛	4	ScudDuoVt	10	20	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
24½	10⅛	Sea Cont .30	4	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
31½	17⅛	SeabCTM [illegible]					21⅛	21⅛
6⅛	2½	SeabWA .14t	5	24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
37	25	Seagram .80	13	x5	28	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3	Seagrave	10	2	5⅛	a w	5⅛	
17	7	SealdPw .80	9	5	16	15⅛	16	
25⅛	10⅛	SearleG .52	11	120	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
74⅛	48⅛	Sears 1.60a	29	465	73	72⅛	72⅛—	⅛
4	1⅛	Seatrain Lin		23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
38⅛	20⅛	Sedcoinc .13	6	59	22	21½	21⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	SvcCplT .14	½	[illegible]		4⅛	4⅛	
12½	5½	Servomt .60	8	174	11⅛	11½	11½—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Shakspre .28	14	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
14	5½	Shgpell .10	7	7	10½	10½	10½—	⅛
57⅛	39⅛	ShellOil 2.60	6	93	47⅛	47⅛	47½+	⅛
31⅛	11⅛	ShellT 1.12e	5	4	30½	30½	30½—	⅛
42	24	ShellGl pf 3		6	40½	40½	40½—	½
19⅛	10⅛	ShlGl pf1.35		3	18½	[illegible]	18¼—	¼
48⅛	33	SherwW 2.20	7	26	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10⅛	8⅛	SierrPac .92	8	37	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
41⅛	32½	Signal pf2.20		1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
17⅛	14	Signal pf 1		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
41½	25⅛	SignodeCp 1	14	23	36⅛	36	36	
9⅛	2½	SimPrec .12	8	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24	12	Simmns .68a	13	10	20	19⅛	19⅛—	
17⅛	9½	Singer .30p		217	10	9⅛	9⅛	
39	24⅛	Singr pf3.50		17	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛+	⅛
34	0⅛	SkaggCo .60	13	43	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
68⅛	53⅛	SkellyO 1.20	8	7	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	Skil Corp	24	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
26	13⅛	Skyline .24	110	88	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
11	7¼	SmithAO .60	17	22	9	8⅛	9 +	⅛
33	15⅛	SmithInt .36	7	44	26	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
57⅛	43⅛	SmithKline 2	14	115	57⅛	56⅛	57 +	⅛
15⅛	7⅛	SmithT .46	10	3	15	15	15	
2⅛	1⅛	Sonesta Int	1	3	3	2⅛	3 +	⅛
12⅛	5	SonyCp .04e	28	224	10⅛	10	10	
36	28	SooLin 3.15e	8	2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
9	4⅛	SOS Con .34	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
29½	23½	SCEG pf2.50		3	25½	26	26 —	1
16⅛	9½	Solerla 1.56	9	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	Sodwn .1e	4	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
24⅛	16½	Sdwn pf1.80		4	20⅛	20½	20½—	
16	9⅛	SoestBkg .80	8	30	10⅛	w	10⅛—	⅛
21⅛	16⅛	SpCalE 1.60	6	108	19	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
15⅛	8⅛	SouthCo 1.40	7	1-05	14⅛	14½	14⅛	
32⅛	23⅛	SolnGE 2.38	8	10	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
59½	41	SoNRes 1.65	8	58	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	
31⅛	24⅛	Sou Pac 2.24	12	38	30	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
55⅛	40	Sou Ry 2.12	12	45	52	51⅛	51⅛+	⅛
34N	[illegible]	SoUnGs [illegible]	7	10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
29½	15⅛	Southld .60b	12	5	23½	23½	23½	
8⅛	4	SwstFor .20	8	7	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
19	12⅛	SwtFl pf1.50		2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	
11½	9⅛	SwstPSv .98	9	21	11	10⅛	11 +	9
5		Sparten .24a	1	b3	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛	13⅛
6⅛		SperryHut 1	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—		
12⅛	5⅛	Sprague El		25	6⅛	6	6	
11⅛	8⅛	Spring nl .75	24	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
23½	14⅛	SquarD 1.10	nl6	120	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
41	14⅛	Squibb .90	1b	96	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
65	34⅛	StaleyM 1.80	6	121	55⅛	53⅛	53⅛—	2⅛
23⅛	9⅛	StPoor 1.20a	16	31	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
39⅛	33	StBrand 1.14	16	243	38⅛	37	37⅛—	⅛
50⅛	28⅛	StBPaint .32	25	10	42½	42⅛	42½+	1
33	22⅛	StdOilCal 2	6c341		28⅛	28½	28⅛	
53⅛	36	StdOilIns	8	263	42½	41⅛	41⅛—	1⅛
11⅛	6⅛	StdPress .40	5	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5½	StdPrud .66	17	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21⅛	12⅛	StanWks .96	10	14	19	18⅛	19 +	⅛
8⅛	6	Stanray .60		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Starrett	6	1	17	17	17	
4⅛	⅛	StaMut pnv		48	13-16	⅛	⅛	
87	40	StaufCh 2.40	8	t181		80⅛	80⅛+	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Sterchl .46	11	x1	6	6	6 —	⅛
25½	15⅛	SierDrug .48	14	218	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛+	⅛
5⅛	4	SterlPre 11t	5	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17	8	Sterndrl .40	9	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
19⅛	10⅛	StevensJ .80	12	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
26⅛	17	NEWWa 1.96		14	24⅛	23½	23½—	
2⅛	13⅛	StokVC 1.20	6	18	19⅛	19½	19⅛	
12⅛	10½	StokVC pf 1		z280	11⅛	11	11 —	1
72⅛	33⅛	StoneW 2.50	8	9	51	50⅛	50⅛—	⅛
13	8⅛	StoneCon .60	4	14	12½	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
17⅛	10½	Storge Tech	6	131	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	½
21⅛	12⅛	StocerBdg	9	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
12	6⅛	StridRite .70	7	3	10½	10⅛	10½+	⅛
42	19	StuWor 1.32	8	4	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛—	⅛
31⅛	16	StW pfA1.40		31		30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Suave Shoe	7	35	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
18½	11⅛	SubProGs 1	6	5	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	SuCrest .3	3	10	6⅛	6	6	
14⅛	9⅛	Sun Chm .40		10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
37½	28⅛	SunOil 1r	7	49	29⅛	29	29 —	⅛
48½	31⅛	IN O pf2.25		67	32⅛	31⅛	32	
22⅛	11⅛	Sunbeam	13	172	22⅛	21½	21½—	⅛
28⅛	12⅛	Sundstrd .80	5	127	15⅛	14⅛	15	
40	29⅛	Sunds pf4.50		2	39	39	39	
16½	9	SunshMg .46	15	31	10½	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
27⅛	15	SupVal 1.10	8	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
249	153	SuprO 1.60	10	4	173½	173½	173½+	1
5⅛	3	SupmkG .30	38	75	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅛	9⅛	Sperscpe	6	33	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	SutroM .15b	24	29	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
11⅛	4	Swank .48	7	26	10⅛	10	10	
23⅛	12½	SYBRON [illegible]						
41⅛	28	Sybrn pf2.40		1235⅛			35⅛—	⅛
T								
28½	11⅛	TaftBrd .8		64	21	20⅛	21 +	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Talcott Nat		1	2	2	2	
8⅛	5	Talley .60	6	17	7	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Talley pfB 1		22	9⅛	9½	9⅛	
18	9½	TampFl 1.04	9	202	17	16⅛	17 +	⅛
50⅛	11⅛	Tandy Corp	11	113	48⅛	47	47 —	1½
16	[illegible]	Tandycft wi		74	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4	Tappan .20		24	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Technicolr	7	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
14⅛	5	Technico	10	38	9	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
43⅛	18⅛	Tektronx .24	14	18	42½	42⅛	42⅛—	⅛
25⅛	9⅛	Teledyn .32t	6	50	20	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
62⅛	49⅛	Teledyn pf		1	61½	61½	61½—	⅛
9½	1½	Teleprmpt		124	5⅛	4⅛	5 +	⅛
3⅛	⅛	Telex Cp	7	20	2⅛	2	2	
27⅛	19⅛	Tenneco 1.76	6	372	25	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
100⅛	74	Tennc pf5.5		13	92	91⅛	91⅛—	⅛
20⅛	12⅛	TesoroPet 1	4	173	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
28⅛	21⅛	Texaco 2	7	1325	23	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
40	28⅛	TexComm	12	10	35½	35¼	35⅛	
20⅛	25⅛	TexEIr 1.40	8	62	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
33½	23½	TexGST 1.88	7	61	28⅛	28⅛	28½—	⅛
36⅛	23⅛	Texgulf 1.20	8	99	30⅛	30	30 —	⅛
14	8⅛	Texasind .1b	5	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
119⅛	81	TexInst 1	35	250	96½	94	94 —	2
10⅛	5⅛	Texas Intl	6	[illegible]				12⅛
21⅛	15⅛	TexPac .d	15	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
25⅛	16⅛	TexUt 1.24	11	294	21⅛	21½	21⅛—	⅛
8½	2⅛	Textl Ind		16	7½	7½	7½—	
26	12⅛	Textron 1.10	9	314	23	22⅛	23 +	⅛
32½	20⅛	Textr pf2.08		6	27⅛	[illegible]	27⅛+	
24⅛	15	Textr [illegible]		244	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛—	
17⅛	9⅛	Thiokol .70	5	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	
46⅛	25⅛	ThmBet .76	21	11	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
11	5	Thomln .40b	19	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	ThomJW .50	31	56	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7	4⅛	TURIFTDG .40	12	15	6⅛	6⅛	[illegible]	
19⅛	9⅛	TI Corp	13	52	12	11⅛	11⅛	
42⅛	29	TidewtM .80	6	3	30½	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
16⅛	7⅛	TigerInt .40	13	90	13⅛	12⅛	13	
61	24⅛	TimeInc	13	48	59⅛	57	59⅛+	⅛
62⅛	24⅛	Timkn 2.20a	8	76	40	39⅛	39⅛—	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Tish Rity		1	10	10	10 +	⅛
8	4⅛	TobinP .15e		36	5⅛	5	5⅛+	1
9⅛	4⅛	Todd Shipyd		135	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	TolEdi 2.2	7	41	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	TootRol .40b	16	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
29⅛	13½	TraneCo .38	8	19	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
12	5⅛	Trans W Air		122	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
16⅛	10⅛	TWA pf 2		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6	TENSAM [illegible]						
22⅛	17⅛	Traninc 1.92		28	21⅛	21½	21½	
9⅛	7⅛	TANSCO [illegible]						
9⅛	5⅛	Transrn .45	11	60	9⅛	8⅛	9 +	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	TranOhF .20	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	
29⅛	19⅛	Travlrs 1.08	13	1966	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	TRE Corp		24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
22⅛	⅛	TriCont .46a		21	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
16	10⅛	Trianind .90	4	25	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
13	5⅛	TriaPac .40p		10	7⅛	7½	7⅛+	⅛
[illegible]		TrinityInd	5	34	27⅛	26⅛	27½+	⅛
28⅛	14⅛	TRW In 1.20	9	27	27	26⅛	26⅛—	
62⅛	40⅛	TRW pf4.50			58	58	58 —	⅛
[illegible]		TRW pf4.40		1	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	TucsonG .96	7	231	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛+	⅛
15⅛	5⅛	TwenCen .46	5	34	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
19⅛	8½	TycoLo .20e	9	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
24⅛	13⅛	TylerCp .60	4	44	21⅛	21	21 —	⅛
U								
27⅛	13⅛	UAL Inc .60	20	355	25	24½	25 —	⅛
24⅛	17	Uarco 1.30	5	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	
14½	10⅛	UOI Cp .32	7	10	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
27⅛	25	UGI pf2.75		z650	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8½	UMC Ind 1	7	80	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
3	1⅛	UMET Tr		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
37	17½	UnilLtd .69e	14	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	
47⅛	32⅛	UniNV 2.92e	11	20	44	44	44 +	2⅛
10⅛	6⅛	UnBancp .84	8	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
78	37⅛	UnCamp 2	13	44	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛—	⅛
66⅛	40⅛	UnCarb 2.40	8	351	57⅛	56½	57⅛+	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	UnUom 1p	6	56	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅛	2½	Union Corp	8	35	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
14	9⅛	Un Elec 1.28	8	100	14	13⅛	14	
71	64	UnEl pf7.44		1	68½	68½	68½+	1
46⅛	40	UnEl pf4.50		z100	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛—	1
26⅛	23⅛	UnI pf2.72		5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Un Fidelity	11	9	5⅛	5½	5½	
50⅛	32⅛	UnOCal 1.98	6	73	41⅛	41	41⅛—	⅛
66	48	UOCA 2.50		12	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛+	⅛
82½	61⅛	UPacCp 2.80	14	192	76⅛	75½	75½—	⅛
3½	1⅛	Uniona Inc		8	1⅛	1½	1⅛	
10	6⅛	Uniroyal .3	7	105	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
81⅛	65½	Uniryal pf 8		z350	71	70	71 +	⅛
8	3⅛	Unit Brans		23	5	4⅛	5	
8⅛	5⅛	UnBrnd pfA		10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8½	6	UnitCp .72e		89	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	U FinCal .20	5	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
14	6⅛	UnGasP .72	7	101	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
12½	6⅛	Un Guaranty		12	21	7⅛	7	7 — ⅛
23⅛	17½	U xtium 2.32	5	65	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	UnitInd .40	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	UnitInn .10		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	UJerBk 1.04	8	18	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
15½	10⅛	UnitMM .80		804	14⅛	14⅛	14½—	⅛
2½	1½	UnitPk Min		87	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
16	6	UnitRefg .48	3	x8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
36⅛	25½	USFidG 2.8	17	66	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
17⅛	12⅛	USFoS 1.50e		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
21⅛	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	54	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	25⅛	0
21⅛	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	54	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	25½	20
7⅛	2⅛	US Home		115	5⅛	4⅛	5 +	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	US Ind .20		49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14	6⅛	USLeasg .28	5	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	US Rltylnv		45	1⅛	1½	1⅛	
71⅛	38⅛	US Stl 2.80	5	160	59⅛	59	59½+	⅛
22	13⅛	USTo .90	2	68	21	20⅛	21 +	⅛ 6⅛2
62⅛	31⅛	Unit Tech 2	6	w93	48⅛	46⅛	47½+	⅛
140⅛	86⅛	UnTech pf 8		80	116⅛	116	116⅛+	⅛
16	12⅛	UniTel 1.12	9	386	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
20⅛	16⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		36	18	17⅛	18 +	⅛
31	16⅛	Univar 1.40	5	4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
24⅛	18½	UnivLeaf 1	6	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
53	30	Upjohn .96	20	203	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛+	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	USLIFE .32	6	65	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
⅛	8½	UslifeT [illegible]						
22⅛	12	USM stp1.20	5	46	21⅛	21½	21½	
16⅛	14⅛	USM pf1.50		z100	15½	15½	15½—	⅛

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
74⅛	39½	UtahInt 1	13	138	47⅛	45⅛	47 +	⅛
29⅛	23⅛	UtahPL 2.40	9	224	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
29⅛	26⅛	UtPL pf2.90		39	28	28	28 —	⅛
26	17	UV Ind 1b	4	22	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
V								
23½	13	VallyInd .20	3	21	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
18½	6½	Varian .20		56	12½	12⅛	12½—	⅛
27⅛	17½	Veeder 1.72	15	10	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	1⅛
6⅛	⅛	Venice .20		7	4⅛	4½	4⅛—	
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.27e		42	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
39⅛	21½	Vetco Offsh	10	106	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
27⅛	13½	VF Cp 1.10	10	73	27⅛	26⅛	27	
10	2⅛	Viacom Int	9	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	VictCom .10		29	4	3⅛	3⅛—	
13⅛	8⅛	VaEPw 1.18	6	429	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
77⅛	62	VaEP pf7.72		z100	75	75	75 +	⅛
28⅛	25½	VaEP pf2.0		15	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
76	3⅛	Vornado Inc	20	29	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
15½	8⅛	VSI Corp .60	6	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
36⅛	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	8	31½	30⅛	31½+	1⅛
W								
51	40	WabR pf4.50		z20	42½	42½	42½	
25½	12⅛	Wachove .76	7	36	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
53	27⅛	Wach pf2.20		10	37½	37½	37½—	½
4⅛	1	WachRl .04p		94	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅛	10	Walgreen 1	9	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
25⅛	14⅛	WallBus .60	8	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
10⅛	6	WallMur .60	4	5	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛—	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	WalMart .06	30	62	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
16⅛	6⅛	WangL .10	14	2	10⅛	10½	10⅛+	⅛
11½	7⅛	Warnaco .80		4	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
22⅛	8⅛	WrnCom .50	6	44	17⅛	17½	17½—	⅛
44½	17	WrnC pf1.25		1	35	35	35 —	2½
39⅛	25	WarnerL .92	16	401	36⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	1⅛
22⅛	13⅛	Warn S 1.20	6	2	17	16⅛	17 +	⅛
20⅛	12	WashGs 1.88	7	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
13½	9½	WashNat .80	6	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
14⅛	23⅛	WMASN f2.50		3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
15⅛	12	WashStl 1	6	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
20⅛	16½	WasWat 1.56	9	27	19⅛	19	19 —	⅛
11⅛	4	Waste Mgnt	8	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
38⅛	11⅛	WatkinJ .20	14	25	27⅛	27⅛	27	⅛ 4½
7⅛	3⅛	Waen Unit		5	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Wea pf2.52k		6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Webb Del E	10	25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6	WeilMcL .60	7	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
21⅛	15	WeisMkt .60	8	3	19	19	19	
[illegible]	12⅛	TelFgo .96	6	26	15½	15	15 —	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	WellFM .10p		21	5⅛	5½	5⅛+	⅛
12	8⅛	Wescof .60	6	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
23	18⅛	WstctTr 1.30	7	15	22	22	22	
52	46	WfPP pf4.50		z50	48	48	48 —	⅛
39	18⅛	WstPtPep 2	8	34	34½	33⅛	34 —	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	WnAirL .40a	18	106	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
27⅛	15⅛	WnBnc 1.40	5	156	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
19	7⅛	WnNoA .10r		24	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Wn Pac Ind	8	22	6	6	6 —	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	WnPublh .80	7	18	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	7	177	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
44½	30	WnUn pf4.60		3	43⅛	43	43 —	⅛
20	9⅛	WestgEl .97	533	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	⅛	32
19½	12	Weybrg 1.28	8	10	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
43⅛	27⅛	Weyerhr .60	24	1031	35⅛	35⅛	35½—	⅛
23⅛	10⅛	WhelFry .40	10	28	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
31⅛	14⅛	WhelP 1.05p	3	15	15⅛	14⅛	15 +	⅛
60	51	WhelPit pf 6		z10	54	54	54	
50⅛	41	WhelPit pf 5		z30	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
29⅛	15⅛	Whirlpol .80	20	30	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
24½	8⅛	WhitCn .80a	6	45	21	20⅛	20⅛	
35½	29	WhitC pfC 3		1	35	35	35	
12½	5	WhiteM .10p		88	5⅛	5½	5½—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Whittaker	12	38	3	2⅛	3	
15	7⅛	Wickes .75r	34	75	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
37⅛	24⅛	WilmsCo .60	4	243	25½	25	25⅛	
54	28⅛	WilmsCo wt		5	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
67	44⅛	Wilms pf.80		1	44½	44½	44½	
7	4½	WilshrO .10e	8	44	6	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
41	27⅛	WinnDx 1.44	14	59	38	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Winnebago		173	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
29⅛	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	m0	113	27⅛	27	27⅛	
88	79	WisE pf7.75		z100	84	83½	84 +	1½
19⅛	15⅛	WisGas 1.70	7	92	17⅛	17	17⅛—	⅛
25⅛	24⅛	WisG pf2.55		z4100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
17⅛	11⅛	WiscPS 1.38	8	16	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
27½	17⅛	Witco 1.20	10	20	19⅛	19½	19⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	WolvrW .05e	19	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
17⅛	6⅛	Wometco .60	7	x22	13⅛	13½	13½	
25	7	WoodsCp .48	9	81	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
15⅛	14⅛	WoodsPtl wl		44	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛+	⅛
21⅛	9⅛	Wolwth 1.20	9	965	21	20½	20⅛—	⅛
32½	21	Wolw pf2.20		7	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	World Airw	6	21	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
65	41⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	9	5	60⅛	60⅛	60½	
4⅛	1⅛	Wyly Corp		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
87⅛	49⅛	XeroxCp 1		61042	51⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
X - Y - Z								
12½	7⅛	Xtra Inc	6	9	8⅛	8	8 +	⅛
12	4⅛	Yates Ind		1	6⅛T	[illegible]	6⅛	
13	8⅛	YngSDr .60a	5	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
24½	9⅛	ZaleCorp .80	0	16	23⅛	23½	23½—	⅛
16⅛	12	Zapata .30b	3	36	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Zayre Corp		15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
28⅛	1	ZenithRad 1	20	224	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛+	⅛
12⅛	4½	Zurn Ind .32	1	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

CNT

CAISSE NATIONALE DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS

ESTABLISHED IN PARIS, FRANCE

Dfls 75,000,000

9% GUARANTEED BEARER BONDS 1975 due 1981/1985

PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IS UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY THE FRENCH STATE

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
BANK MEES & HOPE NV
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited
MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH Securities Underwriter Limited
WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE

November 20, 1975

$100,000,000

Kingdom of Norway

8.85% Notes Due November 15, 1980

Interest payable May 15 and November 15

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated — Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The First Boston Corporation — Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Salomon Brothers

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. — Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated

Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. Affiliate of Bache & Co. Incorporated — Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated — E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Lazard Frères & Co. — Lehman Brothers Incorporated — Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated — Reynolds Securities Inc. — Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated

UBS-DB Corporation — Wertheim & Co., Inc. — White, Weld & Co. Incorporated — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated

Bear, Stearns & Co. — L. F. Rothschild & Co. — Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.

Shields Model Roland Securities Incorporated — Weeden & Co. Incorporated

ABD Securities Corporation — Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc. — Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated

Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards Incorporated — Alex. Brown & Sons — Dain, Kalman & Quail Incorporated

Daiwa Securities America Inc. — EuroPartners Securities Corporation — Robert Fleming Incorporated

Hambros Bank Limited — Harris, Upham & Co. Incorporated — Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. — Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise — Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc. — McDonald & Company

New Court Securities Corporation — The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc. — Nomura Securities International, Inc.

Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood Incorporated — Prescott, Ball & Turben — R. W. Pressprich & Co. Incorporated

The Robinson-Humphrey Company, Inc. — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Kohlmeyer Inc. — Ultrafin International Corporation

Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc. — Yamaichi International (America), Inc.

Andresens Bank A/S — Bergen Bank — Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse

Den norske Creditbank — Fellesbanken A/S

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thur.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.68½	*1.00
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	Unq.	.84
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.37	.35
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212.00	180.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	202.72
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	59-60	111-112
Lead, spot, lb.	2.0	.24½
Copper elec., lb.	6.3¾-6.5	7.5¾-7.7
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.34½	3.69¾
Zinc, E St L basis, lb.	3.6¼-3.9	3.8-4.0
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.33	4.36
Gold N.Y., oz.	142.5	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	742.8	881.1

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES
Nov. 20, 1975

WORLD SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	13.35	13.40	13.25	13.25	13.28
May	13.40	13.45	13.29	13.33	13.33
Jul	13.43	13.47	13.36	13.36	12.35
Sep	13.42	13.50	13.39	13.40	B13.38
Oct	13.50	13.50	13.40	13.40	13.42
Mar	13.47	13.55	13.47	13.50	B13.40

Sales: 1,867.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)
No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	58.25	58.50	57.60	57.60	57.80
Mar	54.80	55.50	54.10	54.10	54.20
May	53.00	53.40	52.55	52.55	52.40
Jul	51.40	51.95	51.30	51.30	51.25
Sep	5030	50.80	50.25	50.25	50.30

Sales: 1,011.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	54.10	54.10	52.70	53.30	54.30
Jan	54.40	54.50	53.70	53.80	54.90
Mar	55.70	55.90	54.70	55.00	56.00
May	56.70	56.90	55.90	66.00	57.10
Jul	57.70	57.90	57.00	57.10	58.10
Sep	59.00	59.00	58.00	58.00	59.20
Dec	60.40	60.40	59.50	59.50	60.50

Sales: Estimated 3,937.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	6.94	6.95	6.80	6.81	7.06
Apr	7.80	7.84	7.56	7.61	8.06
May	9.87	9.89	9.57	9.57	10.07
Nov	5.50	5.63	5.50	5.61	5.55

Sales: 4,270.

U.S. Commodity Prices

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	433.00	433.00	425.50	425.50	432.20
Dec	430.50	434.20	425.50	425.80	433.00
Jan	434.80	436.50	428.80	428.80	435.90
Mar	442.00	444.00	435.00	435.30	442.90
May	449.80	451.10	441.50	442.30	450.10
Jul	457.30	458.30	448.50	449.30	457.30
Sep	463.80	464.30	455.50	456.20	464.40
Dec	475.20	475.20	466.00	466.70	475.00
Jan	478.00	479.00	470.00	470.00	478.40
Mar	485.50	485.50	477.00	477.00	485.40

Sales estimated: 18,964.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	62.00	62.20	61.20	61.25	62.25
Mar	63.55	63.80	62.25	62.30	63.85
May	64.90	65.30	65.40	64.50	65.40
Jul	66.80	66.80	65.20	65.25	B66.80
Sep	67.50	67.50	67.50	67.50	67.50

Sales: 750

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	54.82	55.00	54.15	54.15	55.20
Mar	56.85	57.00	56.40	56.42	57.20
May	57.65	57.95	57.48	57.50	58.10
Jul	58.15	58.45	57.85	57.85	B58.45
Oct	54.30	57.59	56.70	57.05	57.20
Dec	57.40	57.40	56.60	56.75	57.55
Mar				B57.10	B57.85

Sales: 3,750.

GOLD (100 troy ounce)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	142.00	142.90	141.80	141.80S	142.90
Feb	143.70	144.40	143.30	143.30S	144.40
Apr	145.20	145.90	145.20	145.10S	146.20
Jun	148.00	148.00	147.80	147.00S	148.10
Oct	151.60	151.60	151.60	150.80S	151.90
Dec	153.70	153.70	153.50	152.80S	153.80
Feb	155.40	155.40	155.40	154.80S	155.70

Sales: Estimated 7,160.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	3.34½	3.36½	3.28	3.31½	3.33½
Mar	3.47	3.49	3.41½	3.45	3.45½
May	3.53	3.55	3.48	3.50	3.52
Jul	3.49	3.53	3.45	3.48½	3.50
Sep	3.55	3.59½	3.52	3.55	3.56

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	2.60½	2.62	2.60½	2.61¼	2.60
Mar	2.68	2.69¼	2.67½	2.68	2.66¾
May	2.72	2.73	2.71	2.71½	2.70¾
Jul	2.73	2.74	2.72¼	2.73½	2.72¼
Sep	2.63½	2.66½	2.63	2.66	2.64½
Dec	2.58	2.59¼	2.58	2.58½	2.58½
Mar	—	—	—	2.65¾	2.66

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Jan	4.66	4.70	4.63½	4.66	4.66
Mar	4.75	4.79½	4.72½	4.75	4.76
May	4.87	4.88	4.81	4.83	4.84½
Jul	4.91	4.94	4.88	4.90	4.91
Aug	4.92	4.96	4.98	4.93	4.93
Sep	4.94	4.98	4.92	4.97	4.94
Nov	4.97	5.04	4.97	5.00	4.97
Jan	5.08	5.12	5.07½	5.08½	5.05½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	17.75	17.90	17.50	17.80	17.71
Jan	17.70	17.70	17.45	17.65	17.65
Mar	17.65	17.70	17.45	17.55	17.65
May	17.60	17.80	17.55	17.55	17.70
Jul	17.65	17.90	17.65	17.65	17.80
Aug	17.60	17.85	17.60	17.65	17.80
Sep	17.60	17.90	17.60	17.65	17.70
Oct	17.70	17.75	17.65	17.65	17.70

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	125.00	126.00	125.00	125.50	125.00
Jan	127.00	128.20	127.00	127.50	126.50
Mar	129.50	130.20	129.00	129.70	128.50
May	128.00	129.00	128.00	128.50	127.00
Jul	131.00	132.00	130.50	131.50	130.50
Aug	131.50	133.50	131.50	133.00	131.00
Sep	132.50	135.00	132.50	133.00	132.00
Oct	—	—	—	133.00	133.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Nov	—	—	—	423.00	430.00
Dec	431.00	434.00	424.00	424.00	431.00
Feb	439.50	441.00	431.00	431.00	438.00
Apr	445.50	448.50	438.00	438.00	445.00
Jun	453.00	455.50	446.00	446.00	452.50
Aug	460.50	462.50	452.50	452.50	460.50
Oct	468.50	469.50	460.00	460.50	467.50
Dec	476.00	477.00	468.00	468.00	474.50
Feb	482.30	483.00	474.30	474.30	482.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	47.75	48.42	47.75	48.00	47.37
Feb	45.20	45.67	45.10	45.50	45.00
Apr	43.00	43.55	43.00	43.35	43.00
Jun	44.15	44.40	43.70	43.70	43.82
Aug	43.75	44.05	43.40	43.60	a43.65
Oct	42.95	42.95	42.75	42.85	a42.75

Sales: Dec 3416; Feb 4256; April 1035; June 580; Aug 200; Oct 36.
Open interest: Dec 8709; Feb 13300; April 4599; June 3557; Aug 1450; Oct 102.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	57.35	57.40	55.60	55.60	57.20
Feb	55.40	55.40	53.70	58.70	54.95
Apr	49.80	49.85	48.30	48.65	49.50
Jun	48.75	48.85	47.25	47.30	b48.57
Jul	47.50	47.90	46.70	46.90	a47.45
Aug	45.70	45.70	44.00	44.00	b45.50
Oct	41.60	42.10	41.60	41.60	42.00
Dec	—	—	—	a41.50	a42.00

Sales: Dec 2076; Feb 3136; April 1010; June 328; July 127; Aug 32; Oct 2; Dec 0.
Open interest: Dec 6506; Feb 8133; April 3177; June 2213; July 1515; Aug 347; Oct 109; Dec 4.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	57.50	57.90	57.10	57.10	b57.90
Jan	55.50	55.90	55.30	55.30	a55.50
Feb	51.05	51.30	50.70	50.70	51.10
Mar	51.00	51.00	50.05	50.50	51.00
Apr	—	—	—	n47.95	n47.95
May	44.60	44.75	44.60	44.75	b44.88

Sales: Dec 344; Jan 153; Feb 15; March 9; April 0; May 2.
Open interest: Nov 15; Dec 1368; Jan 781; Feb 299; March 187; April 16; May 66.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	87.50	87.90	85.05	a85.05	87.10
May	82.30	82.80	80.25	a80.25	82.10
Jul	78.75	78.85	76.15	a76.15	78.15
Aug	74.30	74.45	71.90	a71.90	74.00

Sales: Feb 2670; March 922; May 318; July 381; Aug 186.
Open interest: Feb 4497; March 2616; May 1901; July 2112; Aug 931.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	141.90	142.90	141.60	142.20	143.60
Mar	144.90	145.30	143.90	144.50	145.50
Jan	147.30	147.80	146.90	147.30	148.50
Sep	150.30	150.60	149.90	150.30	151.40
Dec	154.00	154.50	153.00	154.00	154.40
Mar	157.10	157.60	157.00	157.00	158.50

Sales: Dec. 1,528; March 670; June 75; Sep. 6; Dec. 25; March 6.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
Dec	156	155.10	156-156.50	155.40-155.50
Mar	158.25	155.25	158.10-158.20	155.20-155.60
May	159.25	156	159.05-159.10	156.55-156.60
Aug	159	156.50	158.75-158.95	156.25-156.35
Oct	159.25	156	156.50-158.50	156.50-156.70
Dec	159.25	156	159-159.50	156.45-156.65
Mar	No trade		157.50-159.50	156.60-156.70
Lots: 2,011.				
COCOA				
Dec	639	633	636-638	632-633
Mar	626	620	622.50-623	615-615.50
May	613	606.50	610.50-611	603-604
Jul	604	597.50	602-603	594-594.50
Sep	599	594	594-596	587-588
Dec	590	588	588-590	585-586
Mar	No trade		586-588	583-585
Lots: 3,175.				
COFFEE				
Nov	705	703	703-706	709-711
Jan	708	706	708-709	709-710
Mar	708	704	707-708	709-710
May	709	705	708-710	710-711
Jul	712	710	711-713	714-715
Sep	714	712	714-715	716-717
Nov	717	714	716-717	717-718
Lots: 536.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: Spot	570.50-571	575-575.50
3 months	591.50-592	595-595.50
Cathodes: spot	558-559	561.50-562.50
3 months	578.50-579	581.50-582.50
Tin: spot	3,062-3,064	3,095-3,100
3 months	3,132-3,133	3,157-3,160
Lead: spot	163-163.50	164.25-164.50
3 months	170.50-171	171.50-171.75
Zinc: spot	343.25-343.50	344.25-344.50
3 months	355.50-356	356.25-356.75
Silver: spot	211-211.20	212.50-212.70
3 months	217.30-217.80	219.30-219.40

Paris Commodities

COCOA

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
Dec	583	579	578-580	+5
Mar	567	560	563-564	+6
May	560	555	559-560	+7
Jul	—	—	540-555	U.C.
Sep	552	549	545-549	+10
Dec	—	—	530-550	—5

Lots: 200.

Market Summary
Nov. 20, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
AmEl Pw	434,800	20⅝	—⅛
FlaPowLt	237,500	26⅛	+¼
Travelers	199,000	23⅞	+¼
Westgh El	188,900	11¾	+⅞
Matsush El	178,300	19	+⅜
Marine Mid	164,800	12	—1
Texaco Inc	161,700	22¾	—¼
Southern Co	159,400	14⅝	—⅝
Holiday Inn	138,900	15⅝	+⅜
Xerox Cp	131,200	50¾	+⅛
Duqsne Lt	118,500	17¾	—¼
Champ Int	116,100	17	+⅜
Nat Semicn	116,100	38¾	—2
Anaconda	114,200	17¼	+⅜
Weyerhsr	110,800	35⅝	—⅝

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in million)	16.82	20.76
Advances	572	379
Declines	790	1043
Unchanged	460	408
Total issues	1822	1830
New 1975 highs	21	26
New 1975 lows	18	17

Most Actives—American

change:	Sales	Close	N.C.
Sambos Rst	89,400	17	—¼
Austral Oil	43,400	11¼	—⅞
Syntex Corp	30,900	34½	—⅛
Fly Dia Oil	23,300	18	—½
Reserch Ctl	19,900	14	+⅜
Am Maize A	19,500	17⅝	+⅜
Con Oil Gas	19,300	6⅞	+⅝
Aegis Corp	19,000	1	
US Filter	18,700	9	+¼
System Eng	16,100	4¾	+⅝

Appro total stock saels 1,520,000
Stock sales year ago 1,637,680

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
84.72	84.45	84.52	—0.16

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	846.66	853.35	838.87	843.51	—4.73
20 Trn	171.54	173.14	170.15	171.13	—0.90
15 Utl	82.76	83.40	82.15	82.66	—0.03
65 Stk	259.76	261.90	257.51	258.98	—1.23

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	101.52	99.74	100.36	—.37
15 Railroads	38.15	37.60	37.75	—.20
60 Utilities	44.18	43.42	43.72	—.17
500 Stocks	90.88	89.09	89.64	—.34

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	47.69	47.43	47.43	—0.19
Industrials	52.94	52.63	52.63	—0.21
Transportation	32.36	32.24	32.24	—0.10
Utilities	33.09	32.90	32.96	—0.14
Finance	45.03	44.84	44.84	—0.22

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	Short*
Nov 19	164,584	359,461	3,177
Nov. 18	198,188	423,347	2,995
Nov. 17	204,088	410,721	1,506
Nov. 14	164,426	347,692	1,536
Nov 13	215,722	450,281	2,247
Nov. 12	182,329	419,926	2,828

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5½-5⅝	2¾-3¼	2½-2¾	11⅝-11⅞
1 M.	6⅛-6⅜	3⅛-3⅜	1⅜-1⅝	11⅝-11⅞
3 M.	6½-7⅛	4⅛-4⅜	3⅛-3⅜	11½-11¾
6 M	7⅛-7½	4½-4¾	3¾-4⅛	11⅞-12⅛
1 Y.	8⅛-8¼	5½-5¾	4¾-5	12⅜-12⅝

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-21

Amer Chain, Borg Warn, ColuSoOh pf, Conrac Cp, FooteConB, Garlock, Holiday Inn, Iowa PSvc, Kennametl n, Lane Brynt, Leaseway, Macy RH, Northrop, Northrop pf, Phila Sub, Reliance El, Smithkline, Sunbeam, UGI Cp pf, US Shoe, WoodsPtl wi

NEW LOWS-18

Allied Pd, Braun CF, Cl Rltyinv, Citzns Mtg, Cyclops Cp, GoldW pfwi, Joy Mfg, Justice Mtg, Koppers, Marine Mid, OccidPet wt, Pittston Co, Rohr Ind, Signal Co, Storge Tech, TeOil Gas, UnivLeaf T, Veeder Ind

EEC, Arabs Set Third Meeting

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20 (AP).—Representatives of the European Economic Community and the Arab countries will hold their third meeting at Abu Dhabi beginning Saturday and lasting a week, the European Commission announced today.

The EEC wants to work with the Arabs, a spokesman said, despite the attitude of the EEC countries to the recent anti-Zionist resolution in the United Nations.

The spokesman said the Common Market is looking for specific actions that can be taken jointly by Arabs and Europeans.

European Markets
(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	39.20
Albert Heijn	96
Algembank	323
Amrobank	72.50
A'dam	115
Fokker	37.40
Heineken	154
H.V.A.	55
Holl-Am-H	69.50
Hoogovens	55.60
K.L.M.	65.50
Pakhoed	137.50
Philips new	27.10
Robeco	182
Rolinco	130.50
Royal Dutch	97.50
Unilever	114.50
Van Ommer	241
VerMach	169

Brussels

Arbed	3,880
Brux-Lamb	1,870
Cock Ougree	940
Electrobel	6,240
GB-Inno-BM	1,720
Hoboken	3,670
Pétrofina	4,825
Ph Gevaert	1,080
Soc Générale	2,600
Solvay	2,355
Un Minière	1,168

Frankfurt

AEG	87.70
BASF	147.20
Bayer	126.90
Commerzbk	217.90
Cont Gummi	87.30
Daimler	349.20
Demag	189
DeutBank	330.50
DresdeBk	253
Hoechst	143.30
Gels Aktien	74.50
Hoesch	53.70
Karlsdt	439
Kaufhof	268
KHD	176
Lufthansa	UNQ
Mannesmann	287
Metallgesell	242
Neckermann	102.50
Rheinstahl	71
RWE new	139
Schering	388
Siemens	280.[illegible]
Thyssen	94
Veba	108.50
Volkswagen	132.10

London

Anglo-Am Co	3.68
Anglo-Am	630.50
Barclay Bk	3.07
Beecham Gr	3.32
BICC	1.27
Boots	1.38
Bowater	1.63
Brit-Am Tob	3.31
Brit Oxyg	0.57
Brit Pet	5.85
Burmah	0.32
CadburySc	0.51
Chartered	1.77
Courtaulds	1.40
Daggafont	0.10
DeBeer D	2.00
Decca Rec	2.46
Distillers	1.24
Dunlop	0.70
E Mustfine	2.21
GEC	1.42
FreeStGed	£21.50
GKN	2.52
Glaxo Gr	3.55
Gold Fields	2.09
Gt Un St	1.93
Guinness	1.37
Hawker-Sidd	3.34
Hudson Bay	£11 15/16
Imp Chem	3.15
Imps	0.81
Mar & Spen	1.04
MetalBox	2.71
Nichols	0.40
Plessey	0.78
Rand Mines	2.56
Rank Org	1.63
Royal Dutch	£29 5/16
R.T.Z.	1.84
Shell	3.79
Thorn (A)	2.10
Tube Invest	3.19
Union Carb	3.85
Vickers	1.49
War L3½	£23 11/16
West Deep	£14.75
West Drief	£36.50
West Hold	£26.75
West Min	1.41
Woolworth	0.67½
ZCI	0.36

Milan

Bastogi	1,145
Erba	2,410
Erole Marelli	500
Fiat	1,192
Finsider	255
Generali	41,550
IFI	2,280
Italgas	569.50
Italsider	370.50
LaRinas	77.125
Montedis	493.50
Olivetti	1,160
Pirelli	790.50
Snia Visco	1,501
Terni	7.50

Paris

Air Liquide	346
Alimentaire	69
BSN	570
Carrefour	1,798
Cim Lafarge	180.60
Citroën	46.60
Cie Bancaire	460
CFP	113.10
CGE	291
CCF	165
Ferodo	366
Imétal	75.70
L'Oréal	971
Mach Bull	28.50
Michelin	1,365
Moët-Henn	575
Moulinex	284.50
Paribas	183.80
PUK	97.50
Penarroya	50
Perrier	98
Peugeot	296
Rh Poulenc	105
Sacilor	63
St Gobain	135.50
Suez	255
Télémécan	823
Thomson	243
Usinor	68.35

Zurich

Alusuisse	935
Buehrle	1,300
B Boveri	UNQ
Ciba-Geigy	1,615
Cr Suisse	2,995
Fischer	525
HofRocheN	10,225
Nestlé	3,330
Sandoz	4,640
Sté B Suisse	445
Sulzer	2,450
U.B. Suisse	3,275

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

Nov. 20, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	142.25	142.40	+0.65
Zurich	143.50	142.25	+0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	144.59	144.69	+1.07

U.S. dollars per ounce.
Interinvest Gold Indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v. 1,000).
Indexed value 1,000.00
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.
Drexel — International Bankers

Toronto Stocks
Closing Prices Nov. 20, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1100	Abby Glen	350	345	345	+5
1020	Abitibi	$9⅞	9¼	9¼	
1740	Agnico E	355	355	355	
1720	Agra Ind	490	480	480	—10
4788	Alta Gas A	$11⅜	11¼	11¼	—⅛
2)	Alta Nat	$23	23	23	
165	Alliance B	400	400	400	
50	Alminex	$5	5	5	—⅛
10825	Atco A	$11¾	11⅝	11¾	
1200	BP Can	$11	10⅞	11	
400	Banister C	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
2050	Bank N S	$44¾	44½	44½	—¼
8355	Bell Canad	$44	43⅞	44	
1500	Beth Cop A	$11¼	11⅛	11¼	—⅛
1100	Block Bros	330	330	330	—5
1730	Bovis Cor	102	100	102	+4
1300	Bralor Res	195	190	195	+5
225	Bramalea	$5	5	5	+5
20200	Brameda	110	99	109	+13
200	Brandg M	423	420	420	—5
1900	Bridger	285	275	285	+15
220	BC Forest	$16	16	16	
1850	BC Phone	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
6662	Brunswk	385	380	380	—5
100	Budd Auto	450	450	450	+10
315	Burns Fds	$9¼	9¼	9¼	+¼
10100	Cad Frv	$10½	10¼	10½	+¼
1312	Cal Pow A	$27¾	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
2150	Camflo	$8⅜	8	8	—⅜
300	Campau A	455	445	445	+5
3380	C Nor West	425	410	410	—15
330	C Pakrs C	$19¾	19½	19½	—¼
200	Can Perm	$16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	—⅜
130	C Cablesy	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
700	Cdn Cel	430	430	430	
50	CGE	$24	24	24	
9331	Cl Bk Com	$25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	—⅜
1075	Cdn Tire A	$45½	45½	45½	—1¼
1450	C Ulties	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
400	Canbra	340	305	340	+5
500	Cassiar	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
1200	Celanese	440	435	435	
1775	Chieftan D	$8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—¼
4750	Coch Will	43	41	42	—3
110	C Holiday I	300	293	300	
200	Con Bldg	222	222	222	—2
1030	C Rambler	95	95	95	
12000	Con Distrb	350	330	350	+20
42307	Cons Gas	$12⅜	12½	12½	
2600	Conwest	315	295	295	—25
100	Craigmt	440	440	440	
700	Crush Intl	$7⅞	7¾	7¾	
825	Denison	$51¾	51½	51½	—¾
750	Dicknsn	475	480	490	—10
1524	Dofasco A	$24¾	24⅝	24⅝	—¼
21925	Dom Store	$17	16¼	16½	—½
211	Du Pont	$18⅞	18	13	
1400	Dylex L A	$7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
923	East Mal	205	205	205	
803	Electro A	395	395	395	
2050	Emco	$7	7	7	
4033	Falcon C	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
609	Falcon	$28⅝	28½	28⅝	
200	Fed Ind A	$5½	5½	5½	
300	Gnt Mascot	60	60	60	—5
1450	Gibraltar	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
400	Granduc	114	114	114	—1
230	Granisle	$12	12	12	
300	Gt Oil Sds	$5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
300	GL Paper	$21¼	21	21	
50	Gt W Life	$51½	51½	51½	
300	Guar Trst	$5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+¼
700	Hambro C	152	151	151	+1
800	Hawker S	$6⅝	6½	6½	
280	Hayes D A	$6	5⅞	6	
885	H Bay Co	$15¼	15⅛	15¼	—¼
250	Huron Erl	$25¼	25⅛	25¼	
1075	IAC	$18¾	18½	18½	
600	Indusmin	$8½	8½	8½	
200	Inland Gas	$9	9	9	
400	Int Mogul	275	270	275	
12425	Intpr Pipe	$12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
100	Inv Grp A	$6¼	6¼	6¼	—¼
300	Jannock	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2400	Kaiser Re	$10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
500	Kaps Tran	173	173	173	+1
2702	Kerr A A	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
9500	Koffler A	350	340	345	—5
1000	Labatt A	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
125	Lab Min	$28	28	28	+½
200	LOnt Cem	325	325	325	—5
94	LL Lac	145	145	145	—1
400	Lob Co B	495	495	495	+10
300	Mclan H A	$8	8	8	
4160	MB Ltd	$18¾	16	18	—¾
350	madsen	44	43	43	—3
400	M Lf Mills	$25½	25½	25½	+¼
300	Malgmi A	$14½	14½	14½	
1400	McGraw H	430	420	430	+10
6846	Moore	$49½	49⅛	49⅛	+⅛
4152	Noranda A	$33	32⅞	32⅞	+½
11427	Norcen	$10	9¾	10	+¼
1150	Nowsco W	$9¼	9	9	—¼
300	OSF Ind	325	325	325	—5
800	Orchan A	230	230	230	—1
2150	Oshawa A	440	425	430	
1300	Pamour A	320	310	320	
700	PanCan P	$16½	16½	16½	
2540	Patino N V	$8	9	9	—¼
20	Pembin A	310	310	310	—40
100	Petrofina	$18¾	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
1069	Pine Point	$31¾	31⅝	31⅝	—¼
180	Placer	$20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+⅛
9200	Que Sturg	112	108	108	—8
4300	Rayrock	63	63	63	
50	Redpath A	$21	21	21	
200	Reed Oslr A	490	485	485	—5
300	Reichhold	$18½	18⅛	18⅛	—⅜
1365	Revnu Prp	71	71	71	+1
100	Rothman	$14	14	14	
7139	Shell Can	$15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	
6694	Sherritt A	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
7000	Siebens	$10¼	9⅞	9⅞	—1
1010	Simpsons	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
1467	Simpson S	$9⅞	9½	9⅝	—⅛
52	Slater Sil	$8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
5052	Stelco A	$28½	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
4424	Steep R	1300	125	125	—5
18550	Sundale O	$6	8⅜	5⅜	+⅛
1100	Teck Cor A	355	340	340	—20
100	Teck Cor B	290	290	290	—5
50	Tex Can	$27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+⅜
3875	Thom N A	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
8459	Tor Dm Bk	$42⅞	42	42⅞	—⅛
13132	Traders A	$14½	14½	14½	
650	Trans Mt	$10⅛	10	10	—⅛
22222	TrCan PL	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
3221	UGas A	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
2400	U Siscoe	$6⅛	6	6	—⅛
392	Voyager P	$9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
100	Weldwod	$9¾	9¾	9¾	
100	Wstburne	$7⅞	7¾	7¾	—¼
2300	West Mine	290	290	290	
250	Westmhse	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	—⅛
1600	Weston	$17½	17⅛	17⅛	—¼
920	Willroy	84	84	84	—1
2100	Woodwd A	$18⅛	18	18⅛	
11600	Yk Bear	191	189	189	—4
4500	Yukon C	100	100	100	

Total sales 1,598,956 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1750	Bank Mont	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
1213	Basic Res	$8¾	8¾	8¾	
7250	Bombard	230	225	225	—15
200	Cdn Indust	$20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+⅛
223	Con Bath	$25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+⅛
183	Fncl Col	143	135	143	+6
1000	Imasco	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
400	Molson A	$19¼	19¼	19¼	—½
425	Power Cp	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
300	Price Co	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
100	Rolland A	$5½	5½	5½	—½
653	Royal Bank	$31¾	31½	31½	—⅛
5150	Roy Trust A	$21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
200	Steinberg A	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
4900	Zellers	395	385	390	

Total sales 403,498 shares.

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 20

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅛	4¾	AAR Cp .20	33	2	8	7⅞	8	+¼
6⅞	3½	AAV Cos .28	3	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	—¼
6⅛	3⅝	AbrdMf .40b	10	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
2⅜	1⅛	Acme Haml	8	7	1½	1½	1½	
5	1⅛	Action .10e	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
2½	⅜	Adam Russl	6	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14	6	AdobeO .10e	11	26	11½	11⅛	11⅛	—⅝
4½	2	A&EPlast P	4	28	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
1⅞	½	Aegis Corp	5	178	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
6⅞	2⅛	AeroFlo .15e	3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	Aeronca Inc		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7-16	⅛	Affil Cap wt		10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Affil Hsp .20	6	14	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
7⅞	½	Affil Pub .40	5	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	—⅛
7⅞	3½	AlrpxEl .30e	4	11	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
25	10⅝	AlanWd .25p		3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
6½	2⅞	Alaska Alrl	4	12	6	4⅞	5	
3½	⅞	Alba Waldn	7	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
11⅞	5⅛	Alcolc .12	6	18	7⅛	7	7	
5½	3⅝	Allegny Alrl		8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
2½	1⅛	Allied Art		24	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
1½	13¼	AlldThr 1.30	6	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
4½	1⅜	Altamil Cp	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
1⅛	9-16	Altec Corp		31	11-16	⅝	⅝	
⅛	3-16	Altec Cp wt		1	¼	¼	¼	
6⅛	2⅛	Altec Crp pf		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅛	6½	AlterFds .50	7	9	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
13⅛	3⅝	AMAX wt		10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+¼
4⅞	1⅝	Amco Ind	5	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅞	3	Am Agroncs		20	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅜
6⅞	5	AmBilitrl .50	6	1	6	6	6	
11⅞	7	AmBusP .25	10	1	8½	8½	8½	
5⅛	1⅛	Am Fletch		39	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅝	8⅝	A GenPd .34	5	4	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
7⅝	3¼	Am Intl Pict	3	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
5⅞	3⅛	A Israel .26r	3	10	4½	4½	4½	
19⅞	7⅝	AMaizeA .40	4	156	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+½
19⅜	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	4	19	17½	16⅞	17⅛	+⅛
8	1⅞	AmMot Inns		30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
34½	25¼	AmPetrof 2	6	7	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	+⅛
6⅝	2⅜	A Precs .25e	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Am Rlty Tr		12	1½	1½	1½	
⅜	1-16	AmRltyT wt		3	3-32	3-32	3-32	
2½	1⅛	Am Recreat		3	2	1⅞	2	
4⅛	2	A SafEq .1xt	21	9	3	3	3	
14½	10⅛	A SciEn .07e	10	6	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	—¼
3⅛	1⅞	A Tecln .09p		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4	1⅛	AmTrain Sv		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅝	7⅞	AmUtilS .72		9	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
4⅛	1⅛	AndreR .27e	8	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅛	4⅛	Anixter .16	4	24	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
6	1⅛	Anken .06e	6	1	3½	3½	3½	
7⅜	2⅞	Anthony .30t	4	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
2⅞	1⅛	Appld Data	25	6	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
24⅛	12¾	Aquit Ca .30	17	32	21	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
6⅛	4	Ariz CL .10e		3	4⅛	4	4	
2⅞	1	Armac Ent		11	1	1	1	
11⅞	10⅛	Armin n.12	5	12	11	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Arrow Elecl	3	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Arundel .49t		21	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+½
9⅛	4⅛	Arwood .40a	3	11	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
12	6⅞	Asamera .25	6	25	8⅛	8	8⅛	
1⅛	5-16	Askin Svc	2	12	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1-16
9½	4⅛	Aspro .40b	5	4	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
1⅛	½	Atco Ind	47	12	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
2⅞	¾	ATI Inc	2	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅞	4½	Atl Richf wt		30	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
5⅞	3¼	Atlas CM B	8	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
3	1⅛	Atlas Cp wt		69	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
22⅛	12⅜	AugatInc .15	15	4	14⅜	14	14	—⅜
19⅞	10⅛	Austral Oil	9	252	12⅛	11⅛	11¼	—⅞
8⅞	4⅛	Auto Train	24	29	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
8⅛	4⅛	AutmSvc .20	9	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
44	21⅛	AutoSw .84a	13	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
17	12¼	AVC Cp .10h	3	5	15⅛	15	15	—½
3⅞	2	VEMC .07		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
25⅛	16⅞	Avondal 1.20	11	4	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+⅞
7¼	3	AVX Corp		10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
B								
8⅛	4½	BadgrMt .50	8	5	7½	7¼	7⅛	+½
14⅞	11⅞	BanFd 1.12e		14	12½	12¼	12¼	—¼
15-16	⅜	BangPun wt		4	½	½	½	
10⅞	4⅛	BanstrCtl Lt	306	32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4½	1⅞	Bgbanner .06	5	23	4⅛	4½	4½	+⅛
10⅞	4⅛	Barnwel Ind		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Berry R .24t	6	5	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
7½	4⅛	BarryWr .40	5	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
1⅛	⅝	Bertell Med		3	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
3⅛	1⅝	Barton Cdy	16	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	Baruch Fost	23	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
9⅛	4⅛	BasinPet Cp	9	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Bell Ind .08	6	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
1	⅛	BenStMg wt		1	¼	¼	¼	
6¼	1⅛	Benrus Crp	6	c4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
4⅞	1⅛	Berg Ent		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
8⅞	2⅛	Berg Bruns	10	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
15⅞	9⅛	Brg B pf1.15		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
2⅞	1⅛	BernzOma		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2½	BervanC .12		5	3⅛	3X	3⅛	+½
5½	3⅛	BethCp .10e	8	15	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
2½	1	Beverly Ent		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅛	5⅜	Bic Pen .35	10	26	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
25⅛	12⅝	Big Ber 1.20	4	2	22	22	22	—¼
7½	3⅛	BigVSu .15e	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅛	5⅞	BinnySm .60	5	14	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—⅜
3⅛	1½	Blount .08	6	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3½	1⅞	Bluebird Inc	6	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Bodin Ap .40	6	29	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
13	5	BoltBer .20e	15	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
17⅞	6⅞	BowVall .10	30	8	14	14	14	
25½	7⅞	BradRs .10e	6	17	13⅛	13¼	13¼	—⅛
18⅞	6½	BradldC .20	15	12	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
3½	1⅞	Branch .07e	11	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
8⅞	3⅛	BranifAr wt		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
14⅛	10	Brascn oe 1b	3	6	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+⅛
4½	2⅛	Breeze Corp		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
26⅛	17½	BrewerC .80	4	9	22	21⅞	22	+¼
7⅝	4 1-16	BATob r.21e	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10	4	BrooksP .28	5	2	9	9	9	
3⅛	1⅛	BrownCo wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
2⅛	½	BRT Rl .30e		15	½	½	½	
⅜	1-16	BRT Rlt wt		15	1-16	1-16	1-16	
3	1⅛	BTU Eng	17	3	1½	1½	1½	
5⅛	3⅛	Bulldex .32	3	2	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	+⅛
12⅞	7⅛	Bundy 1.08	8	14	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
5⅛	1⅛	Burgess Ind	7	2	3½	3½	3½	
14⅛	5⅛	BurnsInt .60	8	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅜
11⅛	6	Butlerint .50	3	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
23⅛	14¼	Buttes G Oil	3	9	17⅛	17¼	17⅜	+⅛
C								
7⅛	1⅛	Cabicom Gn	6	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
5⅛	1⅛	Cagles In A	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14	6⅛	Caldor .15b	9	48	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
7⅞	3½	Calcomp		26	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+⅛
9⅞	5	Camco Inc	26	89	7½	7⅛	7½	
4 9-16	13-16	CaChbA .25e		17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅞	9⅞	Campin .40b	3	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—½
5⅞	2⅛	Cdn Homst	26	7	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	CdnHydr .25	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	2 13-16	CdnMarc .20	6	x1	3 15-16	3 15-16	3 15-16	+1-16
4	1 13-16	Cd Merrill	22	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
13⅛	6⅛	CdnOcc .25e	8	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
43	21½	Cdn SuprOil	11	3	42½	42½	42½	+⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Canoga .10e	8	2	2½	2½	2½	
2⅛	½	Capehart Cp		35	1	1	1	
23⅞	15⅞	Carbon .80	4	29	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
6⅞	2⅛	Caressa .24	7	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
83	57	Carnat 1.20b	15	x24	72⅛	71½	71½	—1
56	47½	CaroPL pf 5		z350	55	55¼	55	+1
1⅛	⅛	Carr wt		12	SA	⅛	⅛	
15½	11⅛	CasFd 1.20a		4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
8	2⅞	Castlwd Intl	5	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
14½	6¼	Cavitron C			11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+
1⅞	⅛	CelluCraft	9	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
38	31½	CenM pf3.50		z20	34	34	34	
48½	40	CenPL pf 4		z25	43	43	43	—1
4⅞	3⅛	CentSec .30e		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15-16	⅛	Cerron Cp		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1-16
5	2⅛	Champ Hom		57	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
12⅞	8⅛	CHB Fd .57t	4	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
5⅞	2⅞	CHC Cp .30t	3	1	5	5	5	+⅛
20⅞	16⅛	ChRiv 1.60a	12	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+¼
2⅛	⅞	Chicken Unl		5	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
12⅛	2⅞	Child World	11	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
2⅞	1-6	Christian Co	4	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
½	⅛	CIMtsGr wt		10	3-16	3-16	3-16	
3⅞	1⅛	Cinerama		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
9	4⅛	Circle K .30	5	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
1⅞	½	Citiz Finl		34	½	½	½	
½	3-16	CitizMtgl wt		5	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-16
13⅛	8½	CK Petrolm	6	23	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1½	ClarkC .05e	4	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
10	2⅞	Clarkson .16	7	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5½	2⅞	Clarostat	12	1	3	3	3	—⅛
8⅛	2⅞	Clausng .40a	3	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
4⅞	1⅛	CMI Corp	6	3	3	3	3	+⅛
1⅛	13-16	CMI Inv wt		34	11-16	9-16	9-16	—⅛
20⅞	3	Coachm .10e	8	10	18⅛	18	18	—½
7	4½	CoffMat .18r	12	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Cohu In .15r	29	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
9⅞	6⅛	ColeNat .60	5	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
15	5⅛	Coleman .44	14	11	12	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Colon Coml		13	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	
1⅛	¼	ColwMtg wt		5	¼	¼	¼	
21	7	Cmbustn Eq	9	57	14	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Com Grp .14	3	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
12⅞	8⅛	ComlAlli .30	7	x2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
16⅞	11⅛	ComlMtl .60	2	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
10	4⅛	CoPsycC .20	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
19½	14½	ComPS 1.62	7	5	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
7⅛	3½	Compo Ind		10	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
2⅛	9-16	CompuDyn	8	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅞	7-16	Compul Inst		7	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
1⅛	½	Comput Inv		11	11-16	⅝	⅝	
5⅛	1⅛	Concrd Fab	2	26	5	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Connlly Con	7	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
3⅛	1	Conroy Inc		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅞	5⅛	Con Oil Gas	9	157	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅝
4⅞	3⅛	Consyne Cp	8	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1	⅛	Cont Tel wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	Cook El .40	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
21½	10	Cook Ind .40	3	43	16⅛	16	16	—¼
13½	10⅛	CookPnl V 1	7	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Cooper Jar		3	3	3	3	+⅛
2	2⅞	Cordon Intl		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Cosco Inc		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2½	1	Cott Corp	4	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
1	5-16	CottCorp wt		8	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
17⅛	4⅞	CoxCbcm	19	4	14	14	14	
9⅛	2	Craig .05e	7	75	9	8⅞	9	+¼
5⅞	2½	CramrE .1t	9	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
14⅞	3⅛	Crompton		28	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
36⅛	19⅞	Cross AT .92	14	2	34⅛	34	34	—⅛
21⅞	14⅛	CwnCPt .60r	3	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Crown In .20	5	1	4½	4½	4½	
11⅞	3	CRS Des .12	5	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
8½	3⅞	CrutcR .55e	7	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
15⅞	7	CrystlO .40e		10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
8½	3⅛	Cubic Cp .20		31	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
1⅞	⅞	Curtis Math	10	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
D								
6⅛	2⅛	Damson Oil	22	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
16½	13	Daniel Ind	7	7	15½	15⅛	15½	—⅛
43	27⅛	Data Dcumt	5	10	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+⅛
6½	2⅛	Datapred	5	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅞	5	DayMin .10e		27	6⅛	6	6	—½
⅞	⅛	DCL Inc		†	5-16	5-16	5-16	—5-16
5⅛	3½	DeJurA .10e		9	5	5	5	
9⅞	5	Del Labs .24	4	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
1⅛	5-16	DeltaCp Am		31	½	½	½	
8⅛	5⅛	Delm Fd .54	6	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
14⅛	5⅛	DTalEg .15p	7	16	7½	7½	7½	
1⅛	½	DeRose Ind		3	1	1	1	+⅛
6⅛	2½	Dev Cp Am		6	3	3	3	+⅛
29⅛	17	DiemD 1.77t	4	4	17⅛	17½	17⅛	+⅛
4	1⅛	Diebold VC		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
9⅞	4⅛	Digicon Inc	4	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
15⅛	7½	DillardSt .40		8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
3⅞	1⅛	Discont Fab	4	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
16⅛	10	Diversey Cp	7	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Dixilyn .10e	4	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
35	17⅛	Dome Petrl	11	13	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+⅛
24	19⅛	Domtar 1.60	6	6	19	18⅞	19	+¼
10½	5⅛	DowneyS .20	4	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
11⅞	4⅛	DrgFair .40	6	27	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Dynictn .05e	6	29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2⅞	DynAmer	6	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
E								
2⅞	⅝	Eagle Cloth	21	18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
10	3⅛	EriScheb .36	15	28	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
16⅛	8⅛	EarthRes 1	6	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
31⅛	16⅞	EasonO .10r	14	15	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
10⅞	3½	Ecodyne	8	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
23⅛	16⅛	Edgiton .50r	4	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Edo Corp	6	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Edwrds .30a	3	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	
3⅛	2½	Egan Mc .20	4	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
7⅞	3½	EnrnhPh .10	6	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	Elcor Chm	6	13	4½	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	ElAudD .21t	7	12	2	2	2	
11½	8½	Electrog .82	8	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
2⅛	1	Elect Assist	12	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20½	9	ElectrnicA 1	7	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
14	7	ELT .10e	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Esq Rad El	4	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
9⅛	2½	EsssCh .20	6	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
10½	4⅛	EvanAr .10r	8	7	8⅞	8½	8½	—⅛
4	2⅞	Execuin .23t	9	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
F								
5⅛	1⅛	Fab Ind	5	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Fablen .41	10	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅛	3	FairmC .14e	10	2	3	3	3	
44⅛	16⅛	FalconS .40	4	18	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
5⅛	1½	Fam Dol Str	14	54	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
8⅛	3⅛	FannyF .42t	21	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
3⅛	⅞	Fash Fabric		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1	FDI Inc .01e		2	2	2	2	
13⅛	9⅛	FedRlty 1.12	9	3	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
5	2	Felmnt Resrces		64	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	8	Felmnt .12e	12	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Felsway .32	5	x1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		21	1½	1½	1½	
6⅛	3⅛	FidelcG .76p		17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	2⅞	Filmways	5	6	5	5	5	
4⅛	1⅛	FstDenv Mt		9	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
⅞	1-16	Fst Denv wt		4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅞	⅝	Fst Rlty Inv		3	½	½	½	
9⅛	5	FstSLSh .12		2	6	6	6	+⅛
7⅛	3	Fstmark .34		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
14⅛	4⅛	FischrP .48t	8	7	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
14⅛	10¼	FlichbG 1.36	7	18	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
4	1⅛	Flagstaff	5	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1½	⅞	Flock Ind		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	+1-16
2⅛	1⅛	Fla Capital	4	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Flowers .35	6	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
26⅛	10⅛	FlukeJ .72t	9	7	23	22⅞	23	
25	11⅛	Fly Dia Oil	5	164	13⅛	12⅜	12⅜	—½
10⅛	3⅛	Foodrm .15e	4	3	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
10⅛	5	Foote Mini	5	7	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
79⅛	57½	FordCan 5e	6	z50	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	—1⅛
6⅛	3	Forest City		11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Forest Labs	6	13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
3½	1⅛	Franklin Rl		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
7⅛	4	FrankNu .32	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
34	16¼	Fresnillo 1b	8	11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Frigtmp .55t	8	37	9	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Frigitronic	30	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
9⅛	5	Frischs .30b	7	11	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Frontier Air	5	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
2½	1⅛	FrontAir wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
G								
9⅛	5	Geran .32a	6	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Garcia Corp	20	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Garlnd .07p	16	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	⅞	Gaynor Stat		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
39⅛	14⅛	Gearhart .44	7	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
1⅛	⅛	Gen Bulldrs		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	—⅛
20½	12⅛	Gen Ed Svc	5	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	G Empl .20e		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1	Gen Recrat	6	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Gen Resrch	6	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	⅛	VanGen Resrcs		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	Generics Cp	9	3	4	4	4	
4⅛	1⅛	snge Inc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Geon Ind	10	2	2	2	2	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Gerber Scl	h	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅛	8⅛	GiantFd .80	6	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
13⅛	6	Giant Y .40a	21	47	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
1⅛	9-16	Gilbert Cos		4	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1
4⅛	1⅛	Glasrock Pr	23	41	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
63⅛	34⅛	Glatfl pf2.30		2	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	—3⅛
10⅛	4⅛	GlenDis .23t	9	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Globelnd .48	5	8	10⅛	9⅞	10	+⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Glosser .26		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Glocsir En	4	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Glover Inc	9	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
4⅛	3	Gldblatt .24	12	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
24⅛	13	Golden Cycl		4	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+½
5	1½	GoldnW .85e	26	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅛	7-16	Goldfield Cp	13	36	⅞	⅞	13-16	+1-16
3⅛	1⅛	GoodLS .07r		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
4⅛	2½	Goodrich wt		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17½	10	GoR .90a	7	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	GoldIT .42c	22	8	3⅛	3⅛	3½	—⅛
10	6	GrandCtl .20	7	2	7	7	7	
4⅛	2½	GrBasin Pet		21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
29⅛	11	Gt Lk Ch .20	15	82	27⅛	27½	27⅛	—⅛
7	2⅛	GtScotS .10r	5	1	4½	4½	4½	
3⅛	⅞	Greenan		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	GreerHy .12	4	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅛	4⅛	GRI Cp .40	4	82	5	4⅞	5	—⅛
11⅛	6⅛	GrossTlc .90	7	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
8	4½	Grow C .32b	7	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
1⅛	13-16	GSC En .42c	12	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	⅜	GTI Corp		3	1	1	1	
6⅛	2	Gilford .20	12	28	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	GifRep Fin	3	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
9⅛	2⅛	Gifstr LD	20	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
H								
8⅛	6⅛	HallsMot .46	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
12⅛	7½	Hanovr Petr	16	62	10⅛	10	10⅛	—½
9⅛	6⅛	HanvrSh .55	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
½	2⅛	HenvSq .53p	11		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
29⅛	16⅛	Harland .22	12	5	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
20⅛	5⅛	Haran .50	5	21	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
16	6⅛	HertzM .05e	14	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
2⅛	11-16	Heinick Inst	8	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1	Helin .15p		41	1⅛	1	1	
5	3⅛	Hillhavn .24	6	13	4	4	4	
3⅛	1⅛	Holly Crp	5	18	2⅛	2	2	
17⅛	15⅛	HorelG .92	5	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	Horn Hardrt		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7	3	HospM .55e	1	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
7-16	½	HospMtg wt		4	5-32	5-32	5-32	
11⅛	3⅛	Hosp Mtr In	15	1	7	7	7	
12⅛	7⅛	Hotell 1.57e	8	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	HasRon .10	6	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
8⅛	3⅛	HoseVl .32	5	27	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
32⅛	19⅛	HostOil .40	13	34	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
4⅛	4	Howell .05e	4	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
34	18⅛	HbellB 1.48	10	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
4⅛	4⅛	HdkMfg .20	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
35⅛	16⅛	HdB O 1.40	10	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
6⅛	4	Hitten .40	2	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
20⅛	11⅛	HskyO .80	5	15	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
6⅛	2	Hycel Inc	26	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅛	17⅛	HygrdFd 1e	3	1	18	18	18	
I								
12⅛	7⅛	ICM R 1.29e	6	28	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7	2⅛	IpCh .24e	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Iper Ind		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
29⅛	21⅛	IpOll A .80	14	110	23⅛	23	23⅛	+⅛
3⅛	15-16	Inarco		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	2	Incoter A	7	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
2⅛	9-16	Inflight Svc	4	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Inolex Corp		17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
1⅞	⅛	Instr Sys	4	29	⅞	11-16	11-16	
18⅛	6⅛	InsSy pf.25e		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅛	11-16	Integrt Res		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	13-16	Intrdco	7	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
6⅛	5⅛	IntlAl .20	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1⅛	5-16	Intl Banknot	10	1	1⅛	1	1	
1⅛	1	Int Foodsvc		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	InFneral .5	5	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	IntGenIn .70	3	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4	1⅛	Int Prot .05p		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
5⅛	1⅛	IntSeawy Tr	102	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
2⅛	13-16	Int Stretch		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
36⅛	18⅛	IntSyCon .21	9	8	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
1⅛	7-16	Interphoto		12	½	½	½	
18⅛	8½	Interpool	5	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	Interway Cp		17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
22	8⅛	glnDiv A .98p	5	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7	2⅛	InvRltT .20p	169	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅛	7	Ionics Inc	15	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
10	3⅛	IroqBrd .16	11	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	
5⅛	1⅛	Irvin Indst	2	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	ISC Finl .30	8	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
6⅛	3⅛	IsraelD .75a		18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
J								
9	3⅛	Jaclyn .36a	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
5	1⅛	Jaswy .11t	6	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Jetronic Ind	7	40	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
26	18⅛	John Pd .25	15	8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
5	2⅛	Jniper Pet	8	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Jpller Ind	25	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
K								
1⅛	⅛	Kalvex Inc		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+1-16
8	3⅛	KaneMill wt		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27⅛	17	KanebS .99b	7	7	22	21⅞	22	+⅛
4⅛	3	KatwinS .34	5	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	2	Ketch .10r	4	1	5	5	5	+⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Kewane .48a	5	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
3	1	Key Co .08		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4	Keystlnd .30	4	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
2⅛	⅛	Kin Ark Crp	11	6	1⅛	1½	1⅛	
2½	1	King Opticl		98	1	1	1	
7⅛	1⅛	Kingslip .20	4	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
2⅛	⅛	KlearVu Ind		15	1	1	1	
10⅛	5⅛	Kliklok .60	8	51	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
14⅛	4⅛	Knicker Toy	6	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
19⅛	7⅛	Kolmorg .40	10	22	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
14⅛	2⅛	KohnStr .10	6	46	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
L								
5⅛	2½	LaBarge .04	4	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅛	3½	LafyRad .36	8	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4	2⅛	LeMaur .20	11	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5	2⅛	LaPoint .20e	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	6⅛	LaQuintaM	9	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
2	1⅛	Lndmrk Ld		3	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
8⅛	4⅛	LCA Cp .45		20	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
5-16	5-16	LCA Cp wt		14	5-16	5-16	5-16	
9⅛	5⅛	LeaRonl .28	6	4	6	6	6	—⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Leath Co .36	12	2	9⅛	9	9	
20⅛	12	Lee Enir .32	9	13	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Lee Na.		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	Lee Pharm	156	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Lehigh Pres	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	2½	LeaFay .32b	7	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	
9⅛	5⅛	LewisBF .24	3	13	6	5⅞	5⅞	
3	⅞	LilyLynn A	10	3	2	2	2	+⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Lloyds Elec		16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16⅛	7½	Lohrm .60a	8	41	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+⅛
8⅛	2⅛	LoewThe wt		118	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Logistt .12e	6	2	2	2	2	
3⅛	1⅛	LSB Ind .14t	4	1	2½	2⅛	2½	
4	1⅛	LTVCorp wt		24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6½	2	Lundy Elec	32	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
M								
4⅛	3⅛	ManhLfe .20	11	6	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
3⅛	3⅛	MansldT .10	9	13	4	4	4	
2⅛	1⅛	Marindus B	72	5	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	
20	14⅛	MarkCt .15e	3	32	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	
5	3⅛	MarshF .05p	1	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
7⅛	3	Marshal Ind	3	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
28	5⅛	MartPr .50e	7	2	19	19	19	—⅛
29⅛	5⅛	Mastelln .30	5	11	23⅛	23	23	
5⅛	2	MaulBro .10	5	5	4	4	4	
5⅛	2⅛	McColl Oil	11	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
15	6	McDonh .60	5	21	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+⅛
6⅛	3⅛	McIntsh .36	11	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	MDC Corp	4	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
11⅛	8⅛	MeansFW 1	6	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
1⅛	⅛	Medaln Grp		50	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Medco Jwly	225	19	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
3⅛	2	Medenco .12	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
16	13⅛	MediaGn .34	9	18	15	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
17⅛	6	Mesolnt .16	7	26	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
12	6⅛	Mem Co .80	5	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Metrocare		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2	1⅛	Mich Genl		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅛	11⅛	MichSug 1e	1	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Mich S pf.24		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
6⅛	5	Micklbry .12	4	3	6	6	6	
6⅛	2⅛	Midld Co .10	5	4	4	4	4	
9⅛	4⅛	MidldGls .20	6	7	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
24⅛	7⅛	Milgo Elect		8	16½	16½	16½	
34⅛	17⅛	MillerWo .40	11	39	32	31⅛	31⅛	
18⅛	8	Mil Roy .20e	11	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
17½	11	MoPac 1.20	6	21	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
18⅛	9	Mitchll 1.57t	5	37	14	13⅛	14	+⅛
5½	3⅛	Mite Cp .16	4	1	3½	3½	3½	
5½	2⅛	Modern Md	5	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅛	4⅛	Molycrp wt		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
47⅛	39⅛	MonP pf4.40		z200	42½	42½	42½	+⅛
11⅛	7	Moog .40	4	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	MtgGth .40e		29	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Morton S .32	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	MPVMU 1.20	10	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
1⅛	⅛	Movielab		4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
14⅛	6⅛	MPB Cp .70	4	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	MPO Video		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7	4⅛	MWA .40b	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
N								
5⅛	2⅛	Nardam .40	6	6	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
5⅛	3½	Nat Alfalfa	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
12⅛	9⅛	Nat CSS	6	17	10½	10½	10½	—½
7⅛	2½	N Dist .9e	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
1⅛	⅛	NatHlth Ent		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
1⅛	½	NatInd wt		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	NKinney Co		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
10½	4⅛	NMadEn .24	4	24	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
8½	2⅞	Nat Paragn	6	23	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Nat Patent	57	32	12	11⅛	11⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Nat Silver		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅞	⅞	Nat System	7	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19½	8½	NatwHo .28	12	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Neisner .05p		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2	1	Neonex .85	13	3	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	
2⅛	15-16	NestLM .10		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
15	9½	Newcor .4	3	1	13½	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
12½	8½	NHamp .50e	7	7	12⅛	12	12⅛	—⅛
1	7-16	Newidria M	16	9	11-16	11-16	11-16	
20⅛	8½	NMex Ariz	188	4	15	14⅛	15	+⅛
4½	1⅛	Newpark Rs		16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14½	3½	N Proc .25e	14	76	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
15½	7½	NYTimes .60	8	8	11⅛	11	11⅛	
8⅛	6	NewbE .16b	3	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
3⅛	⅞	Nexus .14t	30	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Niag v .44	5	2	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛

(Continued on next page.)

International Bonds Traded in Europe
Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-8.	101½	102¼
Asahi 10¼-80	102	103
ASEA 8½-8c	89¾	90¼
Ashland 8-87	89½	90½
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	103¾	104⅛
Aust-Swiss 8-87	89½	90½
Bk Tokyo 7¾-7t	99	100
BFCE 9-8c	100½	101
B.N.P. 9½-81	101½	102½
Borregaard 8¾-8t	92¾	93¼
Broken Hill 10-90	99½	100½
Broken Hill 9½-80	100¾	101¾
Carlsberg 8¾-8t	97½	98½
Carrier 8-87	88	89
CNE 9¼-85	99	100
CN Rhone 10-80/8	102⅛	103¼
Cons Food 7½-91	86	87
Conoco 8-86	95	96
Cont Tel 8¼-86	94½	95½
Copen Count 7¼-8.	84	85
Copen Tel 8½-86	98	99
Corning 8½-86	98	99
Cof Ham 8-87	90½	91½
Dana 8-87	90¼	91¼
Denmark 9-82	99½	100½
Denmark 7½-90	82	83
Dow Cor 8½-86	99	100
Dupont 7¼-78	101¾	102¾
EIB 9¼-85	99¾	100¾
Ericsson 9¼-8	99	100
Esso 7¼-78	100	101
Esso 8-86 Nov	97¼	98¼
First Chic 7-80	94½	95½
Gen Cable 8¼-8	88	89
Gen Mills 8-86	94	95
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100½	101½
Gen Mot 8¾-86	101¼	102¼
G.H.H 7¾-88	83	84
GTE 8¼-86	94¾	95¼
Haas 8-78	102	103
Haas 8¾-86	99	100
I.D.B.J. 9¼-82	99¾	100¼
Intl Util 8¼-82	95½	96½
Kimberley 8½-8t	99¾	100¾
Marubeni 9¾-82	101	102
Michelin 7½-88	82½	83½
Miles 9¼-80	101	102
Monsanto 8¾-85	102½	104
Motorola 8-87	92½	93½
KrgKomBk 7½-87	86½	87½
Norsk Hyd. 9½-8t	100¾	101¾
NorthAMR 7¾-79	98	99
Ontario 8¼-84	96½	97½
Oslo 8¼-86	96	97
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101¼	102¼
Owens Corn 9-86	101¼	102¼
Pac.Light 9¼-81	102½	103½
Pac.Light 8-88	89	90
Papua 9½-83	98½	99½
Pemex 10¼-82	100	101
Pennwalt 8-87	92	93
Philmorris 8½-86	100¼	101¼
QuebecHyd 8¾-86	98½	99½
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	94	95
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	88	89
Queensld 8½-86	88½	89½
Ralston 7½-87	91½	92½
Richardson 8¾-85	99¾	100¾
S.A.S. 8-85	86	87
Scanraff 8¾-88	96	97
Scott 8¾-85	99½	100½
Shell 8-86	93½	94½
Shell 7½-87	91½	92½
Singer 11-77	97	99
Skandin. 10¼-81	103½	104½
SNCF 9¼-81	101	102
St. Ind. 8½-80	101	102
St. Ind. 8½-88	98¼	99¼
Sumitomo 8¼-86	100	101
Swed. Exp. 9-82	99	100
Sybron 8-87	90¼	91¼
Tenneco 7½-79	98	99
Tenneco 7¾-87	85½	86½
Textron 7¾-87	85¼	86¼
Tokyo Cur. 10¼-81	101¾	102¾
TokyoCor 8¾-88	87½	89½
Transocean 8-86	94¾	95¾
Transocean 7¼-8	91¾	92¾
Union Oil 7-79	98¾	99¾
Union Oil 7½-87	91¾	92¾
Utah 8-87	98¼	97½
Volvo 9½-85	99¾	100½
Volvo 8-87	86¾	87¾
Beatrice 4½-92	95	97
Borden 6¾-91	102	105
Borden 5-92	94	96
BroadHale 4¾-8	76	78
Carnation 4-88	83	85
Chevron 5-88	99	101
Chrysler 4¾-86	46	48
Chrysler 5-88	50½	52½
Cont Tel 5½-86	73½	75½
Cumm In 6¼-8	77½	79½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	80	82
EastKodak 4½-88	119½	121½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	79½	81½
Firestone 5-87	87	89
Ford 6-86	85	87
Ford 5-88	74½	76½
Gen Elec 4¼-85	73	75
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83	85
Gen Food 4½-87	83½	85½
Gillette 4¾-82	77	81
Gillette 4¾-87	77	79
Gould 5-87	88½	90½
Gulf West. 5-88	84½	86½
Honeywell 6-86	77	79
I.S.C. 6¼-89	81½	83½
ITT 4½-87	67	69
Komatsu 7¼-90	101	103
McDerm 4¾-87	110½	112½
Morgan JP 4¾-8	100	102
Nabisco 5¾-88	92½	94½
Owens Ill 4½-87	88	90
Penney JC 4¼-87	79	81
Phil Lamp 4¾-80	91½	93½
R.C.A. 5-88	76	78
Revlon 4¾-8	112½	114½
Revlon 4¾-87	100	102
Sperry 4¼-88	96	98
Squibb Intl 4¼-8	84	86
Texaco 4½-88	74	76
UnCarb 4¾-82	99	101
WarnLam 4½-87	93½	95½
WarnLam 4¼-88	81	83
[illegible] 1-88	72½	74½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	78	80
Am Tob 5¾-88	96½	98½
Ashland 5-88	79	81
Beatrice 4¾-91	108	110

Bondtrade—Index
(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Con.
Yesterday	98.56	87.79	97.68
Previous	98.55	87.83	98.53

Tokyo Exchange
Nov. 20, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	273	Matsu E. Wks.	630
Canon	249	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	130
Dai Nip. Print.	474	Mitsubi Corp.	433
Fuji Bank	320	Mitsui Co.	466
Fuji Photo	389	Mitsukoski	459
Hitachi	170	Nippon Elec.	190
Honda Motor	398	Sharp	290
C. Itoh	379	Shiseido	1,200
Japan Air Lines	1,480	Sony Corp.	2,500
Kansai El. Pwr.	677	Sumitomo Bank	326
Kao Soap	592	Taisho Marine	311
Kirin Brewery	329	Takeda	210
Komatsu	374	Teijin	167
Kubota	313	Tokyo Marine	576
Matsu Ind.	548	Toray	143
		Toyota	679

*Ex-dividend. Ex-rights.

International Stock Indexes

	Last	Prev.	1975 High
Amsterdam	90.40	89.80	97.39
Brussels	119.63	119.55	137.97
Frankfurt	146.40	147.41	147.41
London 30	372.10	377.80	377.80
London 500	164.49	165.88	165.88
Milan	79.54	78.43	108.88
Paris	126.10	128.00	128.70
Sydney	408.11	406.65	432.40
Tokyo (n)	316.80	314.67	333.11
Tokyo (o)	4307.77	4282.30	4564.88
Zurich	277.60	278.90	291.30

(n) new. (o) old.

Currency Rates
November 20, 1975.

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr	BF	S.Fr.	Dan.K.
Amsterdam	2.6520	5.4380	102.04*	60.205*	39.115	—	6.80*	100.315*	44.0
Brussels (c)	39.12	80.06	15.8975	8.872	5.76*	14.718	—	14.755	6.47
Frankfurt	2.5898	5.2980	—	58.74*	3.808*	97.34*	6.615*	97.82*	42.
London (z)	2.04695	—	5.2955	9.0078	1390.5	5.4400	80.81	5.4190	12.
Milan	680.00	1396.20	262.22	154.23	—	258.5	17.277	256.3	112.
Paris	4.0625	8.02	170.050*	—	6.4025	153.900	11.2715	166.200*	72.10
Zurich	2.651	5.4266	102.22*	60.14*	0.3895*	99.34*	6.79*	—	

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.0530. Escudo: [illegible] Israeli £: 7.06; Peseta: 59.325; Schilling: 18.385; Sw krona: 4.3972; Yen: 302.9[illegible] Belgian financial franc: 40.17; Canada $: 1.013; Hong Kong $: 5.0336.
(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 20

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
		(Continued from preceding page.)						
	1	Nichols SE	5	2	2	2	2 +	⅛
	5⅛	Noiex Cp	90	36	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
	1⅛	Nortek Inc	5	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	5⅞	NorAm Roy	11	7	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝+	⅛
	2 9-16	NorCdn O ls	18	13	4⅝	4 5-16	4 5-16—	⅛
	1¾	Novo Corp		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	1⅜	Nuclear Dat	5	20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	8⅝	NumacO	18	1	10	10	10 —	⅛
		O						
	3⅛	Oakwd Hom	7	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
	2⅛	OEA Inc .16	7	3	5	4⅞	5 —	⅛
	14⅝	Offshore Co	4	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
	3	Ohio Art .24	11	12	3½	3½	3½	
	16	OhioBrs 1.40	3	2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
	4	Oh Sealy .40	11	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	
	19	OnenCp .40e	8	23	28	27⅞	27⅞+	⅛
	3⅜	OrioleHo .20	3	10	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
	2⅛	Outdr Sport	6	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	2⅛	Ozark Air		20	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
		P						
	¾	P&F Indust		28	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
	16	PGEdpf .50		5	16½	16¼	16½+	⅛
	11⅞	PGRd pf1.26		12	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
	12⅜	PV pfA 1.25		5	13¼	13⅛	13¼+	⅛
	12⅛	PG 4.8pf1.20		2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
	10⅞	PG 4.3pf1.09		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
	19⅛	PG 7.8pf1.96		4	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
	20⅛	PGE 8pf 2		4	21	21	21 —	⅛
	20⅛	PG 8.2pf2.05		1	21¼	21¼	21¼—	⅛
	24⅝	PG 9.4pf2.37		9	25⅛	25	25 —	⅛
	2⅛	P Holdg .16		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	70	PacLt pf7.64		z50	74½	73⅞	74⅛+	⅛
	40⅛	PacLt pf4.75		z50	44½	44⅝	44½	
	39	PacLt pf4.50		z400	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
	14⅛	PNwTel 1.2p59		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
	50	Pac PL pf 5		z25	52¼	52⅛	52⅛+	⅛
	11⅛	PallCp .48	14	31	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝+	⅛
	15-16	Palomr Finl		4	1⅛	1½	1⅛+	⅛
	6⅛	PanOcean O	80	41	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
		ANDL Bradf		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	7⅛	Park El .10e		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
	17	Parsons .65e	6	23	24½	24	24⅛+	⅛
	2⅛	Patagonia		3	3	3	3	
	2⅛	PatoCG .70e	20	44	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
	6⅛	PatrkP .80t	6	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
	7	Pacali .60a	5	z50	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
	1⅛	Penn Dix wt		14	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
	6⅛	PennEng .60	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
	14	PennTraf 1a	5	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
	7-16	Peatron Ind	8	11	11-16	⅝	⅝	
	4⅛	PepCom .44	4	4	11¼	11¼	11¼—	⅛
2⅛	¼	Permaner		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	1⅛	Perfec Corp	4	3	4	4	4	
10⅛	4⅛	Petro Lewis		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Phil LD .53r	3	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Phoenix .11	4	56	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	PicNPay .16	8	8	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1	Piedmont In		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	11-16	Pioneer Sys		4	⅞	⅞	⅞—1-16	
7⅛	2¼	PionTx .45e	3	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
27⅛	11⅛	PitDeMoin 1	10	9	15⅛	15	15⅛+	1⅛
6⅛		PitWVa .56a	9	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
55⅛	17¼	Pittway 1b	14	11	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛—	⅛
15⅛	3⅛	Plant Ind	37	26	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
17⅛	13⅛	Planirnc 12	13	38	16	15⅛	16 +	⅛
4	1⅛	Plaza Rlt In		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5-16	1-16	Plaza Rlt wt		1	1-16	1-16	1-16	
15	9⅛	PneuSca .80	4	z100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Pneumo .80	4	35	12⅛	12	12	
2⅛	5-16	Poloron Pd		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Prairie Oil	16	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Pratt Rd .30	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
27⅛	17¼	Prent Hall 1	12	8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
5	1⅛	PresRB .24p		17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	1⅛	Presley Cos		22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	PrimMt .12t		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛D
9⅛	5⅛	PropCT 1.16	8	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
8⅛	7⅛	ProvGas .80	7	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
1⅛	15-16	ProRIE .12e	2	57	1	1	1	
3⅛	1⅛	ProcBda .24	6	28	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Prud Fund		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2⅛	⅛	PSA Inc wt		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Pulte Hmes	30	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	PuntaGrd Is	9	4	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
19⅛	9	Putnam .60a	10	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
		R						
7½	3¼	Racon .20a	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18⅛	7¼	Rancnrs Ex	8	31	13⅛	13	13 +	⅛
26⅛	10⅛	JangrD Can	33	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Ranubrg .80	9	31	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Rath Pack		19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	RB Indust	5	6	4	3⅛	4	
18⅛	12⅛	RealEsI 1.40	11	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
18⅛	9	RltRef 1.75e	7	40	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
2⅛	¾	Reeves Telc		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	1¾	Refrig Trns		22	4	4	4 +	⅛
15-16	7-16	Rel Grp wt		40	½	7-16	7-16	
13⅛	7⅛	Rem Ar .80a	7	9	13	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
25⅛	17⅛	Rep NY .28	4	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
75½	4⅛	ReschCtl .88		1912	14	12⅛	14 +	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	ResrtsIntl A	7	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	⅛	Rest Assoc		5	1	1	1	
2⅛	1	RET Inc Fd		8	1⅛	1	1	
2	½	Rex Noreco		20	⅝	⅝	⅝+1-16	
3¼	1⅛	RH Med Svc	11	5	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Riblet Prod		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Richford In		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
		Richton Intl	2	34	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
14⅛	4⅛	RisdonM .36	32	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	RLC Corp		11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
35⅛	19⅛	Ropntech	5	19	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
4	2	Roblin Ind	4	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Rocor .05p	17	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Rossmor Cp		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
37⅛	21⅛	Rowan .4b	4	42	23	22	22 —	1⅛
15-16	⅛	RoyBusn Fd		14	½	½	½—1-16	
2⅛	1⅛	RSC Ind st	8	28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Ruddick Cp	16	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2⅛	½	Rusco Ind		16	15-16	15-16	15-16—1-16	
14⅛	7⅛	Russell .72	4	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Rust Crt .40	6	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
22⅛	11⅛	RyanH .20a	12	50	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
		S						
m17⅛	3¼	Salem .24t	6	4	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
20⅛	7⅛	Sambos .15e	12	746	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
84	67	SDgo pf7.80		z100	75½	75½	75½+	½
79	62	SDgo pf7.20		z150	67½	67½	67½	
3⅛	1⅛	Sargent Ind	7	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6	4⅛	Saturn Airw	3	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	3	Saundr L .20	8	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
14½	13	Sci Atlanta	13	7	14	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
22⅛	13⅛	Scoseln .25e	3	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	⅛
10⅛	6	Scrivner .30	4	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
15⅛	12	Scurry Rain		6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
8⅛	5	SbdAMil .40	4	9	7	7	7 —	⅛
5	2	Sealectr Cp	5	5	2⅛	2	2⅛	
⅛	7-16	Seaport Cp		7	½	½	½	
4⅛	2⅛	Sears Ind	13	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2	¾	SecMig Inv		16	¾	⅛	⅛+1-16	
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7½	3⅛	Semtch .14t	7	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Servisco .30	23	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	⅛	SGSec .51e		46	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅛	10	SG Se pf1.70		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Shaer Shoe	18	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Shawin .50b	10	1	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
7⅛	2	SheerH .10e	3	3	5⅛	5½	5⅛—	⅛
6¼	11-16	SheltRes .06		25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6	3⅛	Shnd Cp .24t	3	7	4	4	4 —	⅛
19⅛	8⅛	Sherwd Med	7	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Shopwell In		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Showbot .80	5	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
10⅛	3⅛	Sierrcin .20	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	1⅛	SikesCp .02e		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	SimcoS .22b	10	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1	Silkin SmRf	23	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Sky City .28t	6	7	7	6⅛	7 +	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SMD Ind	4	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
6	⅞	Solitron .06		36	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅛	4	Sonder Brdc	4	13	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Sorg Pa .10p		7	4	4	4	
14⅛	4⅛	Soundsn .40	61	x18	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
20	17⅛	SCEG pf1.46		z450	18½	18	18½	
26	23⅛	SC 9.2pf 2.33		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
25⅛	22⅛	SC 8.8pf 2.21		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
101⅛	88	SCE pf8.70		1	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛+	⅛
87⅛	76	SCE pf7.58		9	82⅛	81⅛	82⅛+	1⅛
17⅛	14⅛	SC 5.8pf 1.45		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
16⅛	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		20	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
14⅛	11⅛	SC 4.7pf 1.19		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	SC 4.3pf 1.08		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	SC 4.2pf 1.06		9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
12⅛	10⅛	SC 4.0pf 1.02		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
61⅛	40	SouRoy .88b	16	15	48⅛	47	47	
9⅛	8	Sowest Airl	8	24	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
5⅛	5⅛	Sparick .30	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9	4⅛	Spector .10e		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Spectro .17t	2	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2⅛	¾	Speizmn Ind		42	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4	15-16	Spencer Cos		12	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Spencr F .32	488	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	SSP Ind .24	5	11	5	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2¼	StdCont .03e	3	7	3⅛	3½	3⅛+	⅛
13⅛	11	StdCoosa .90	84	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Std Metl .50t	6	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	StdMotA .42	7	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
5¼	1½	StdPac Corp	4	1	3	3	3 —	⅛
27	10¼	StdShrs .40r		10	26	25⅛	26 +	⅛
1⅛	15-16	Stardust Inc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	StarSup .60	4	13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	StatSvL .40b	7	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10⅛	3⅛	Steelmt .27e	2	6	7⅛	7¼	7⅛+	⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Stepn Ch .52	5	4	11¼	11	11¼+	⅛
2	⅝	Sterl Electr		1	15-16	15-16	15-16—1-16	
3⅛	1⅛	Stevcsknil	56	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	9	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	StrutW .05e	15	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1	7-16	Summit Grs	5	2	¾	¾	¾	
5⅛	3⅛	Sunair .30e	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12	4⅛	SunshJr .20	6	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1½	Supindl .12b	7	22	4¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Sup Surg Mf	7	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2⅛	15-16	Susquhana		8	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
⅛	⅛	SutrMig wt		30	⅛	⅛	⅛—1-16	
7¼	2¾	Synaloy .05r	5	20	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	
44⅛	28⅛	Syntex .40	15	244	35⅞	34⅛	34⅛	
4½	15-16	System Eng		146	4¼	3⅞	4⅛+	¼
		T						
1⅛	½	Tech Sym		79	11-16	11-16	11-16	
6¼	2⅛	Techcl Oper	5	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3	¾	Techcl Tape	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4	2⅛	TeleCom Cp	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1	Tenna Corp	16	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
7	3⅛	Tenneco wt		25	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
9⅞	3⅛	TennFS .40e		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
1⅛	1	Tesor Cp		12	1	1	1	
16	3⅛	Teradyn Ic	8n4	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
16⅛	9⅛	TerraC .40e	3	38	10⅛	10	10⅛	
11⅛	2⅛	TesoroPt wt		26	3⅛	3½	3½	
3⅛	2	Texstar .15t	4	6	2½	2½	2½	
16	7¾	Textron wt		2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
10¾	3⅛	Tiffany .20	4	7	7½	7¼	7½—	⅛
2½	⅛	TigerIntl wt		169	5.32	⅛	⅛	
14⅛	4⅛	Tokheim .40	6	12	10¼	10¼	10¼	
100	93	TolEd pf 10		z300	100½	99	99½—	¾
46⅛	40	TolEd pf4.25		z25	44	44	44	
9	4⅛	ToppsGu .20	7	21	7½	7¼	7¼—	¼
10½	7¾	Torin Cp .60	16	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
16	8⅞	Total pf.70		22	10½	10¼	10½—	⅛
4	1⅛	Town Cntry		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
7⅛	1⅞	Tracor Inc	6	6	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
3¼	1¾	Treadw .23t		34	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
4⅛	4	Trico Ind	10	23	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
7¾	3½	TwinFair In	18	13	3⅝	3½	3½	
		U						
18⅞	12¾	U&I 1.20a	6	3	15	15	15 +	¼
4⅛	1⅛	UIP Cp .12	5	6	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
6⅛	1⅞	UNA .10a	5	26	2	2	2 —	⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Unimax Grp		4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
4⅛	2½	Un Invest		10	3	3	3	
11¼	4¾	UnA Pr .48e	5	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
5⅞	2¼	Un Asbestos	142	10	4¼	4 3-16	4¼	
15-16	⅜	UnBrand wt		39	7-16	⅜	⅜	
2⅛	1¼	Unit Foods	4	14	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2	½	UnNat Corp		2	9-16	½	9-16+1-16	
6½	1½	Nat Cp pf		1	1½	1½	1½	
6	2¾	U PDye .87p		9	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
7½	3¼	UnRltT .52e		3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
5-16	1-16	UnRltT wt		8	1-16	1-16	1-16	
9	4½	US Ban Trst		6	4¾	4½	4¾+	¼
14¼	3½	US Filtr .20	7	154	9	8⅝	9 +	¼
8⅝	3⅛	US LsgRl E		23	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
¾	⅜	US LsgR wt		9	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅛	1⅛	USNat Rsrc	3	23	3⅝	3⅜	3¼+	⅛
3¼	1½	US Radium		7	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
22	14¾	US Redu .68	4	21	19	18¾	18¾	
9⅝	6¼	USRbR .68a	8	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18	5⅞	Unity Buy S	8	7	13½	13⅜	13½	
2¼	⅝	Univ Contnr		4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6¾	3⅝	UnivRs .05e	7	5	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
7	3	UlvnRun .28	7	9	7¼	7⅛	7¼+	⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Univ Sav .40	6	1	5¾	5¾	5¾—	¼
4¾	2⅛	URS Corp	7	11	3¼	3	3	
6½	3⅜	UV Ind wt		4	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
		V						
9¼	4	VallesSt .62t	7	3	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
15⅞	6⅛	Valmac .75	4	31	14¼	14⅛	14¼+	¼
4	2¾	Valspar .24	12	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
2½	1⅛	ValuLin .01e		8	1½	1½	1½	
7	4½	VanDorn .36	6	32	5¾	5¾	5¾	
15¾	5¾	VermtA .40b	7	4	14½	14½	14½—	¼
4⅛	1⅞	Vernitron	6	15	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
2⅞	⅞	Viking Genl	8	4	1	1	1	
4¼	1⅞	Vishay Intrt	5	2	2¾	2¾	2¾+	⅛
9¼	5½	Voplex .68	18	1	7	7	7	
2⅛	1½	Vulcan .02e		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
		W - X - Y - Z						
5¼	2¼	WabMo .10a	8	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	
11⅛	4⅞	Wacknt .26a	8	12	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	½
4⅞	1½	Wainoco Oil	10	2	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
4	2	WallacS .14e	5	32	3	2¾	3 +	¼
1½	⅜	WardFds wt		4	1	1	1	
2⅞	1½	Wards Co		6	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
5⅝	1⅞	WarC pfC.05		28	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
30	16⅞	WasPstB .50	8	3	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞+	⅛
16	11⅞	WRIT 1.28	11	2	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
4½	2¼	Watsco .20	20	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
2¾	1⅛	Weiman Co		1	1⅜	1¼	1⅜+	⅛
9	5⅝	Weld Tu Am	1	4	6¾	6⅝	6¾+	¼
3⅝	2½	Wellco .10e	6	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11	3¾	Westals Ptl	9	64	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
1	⅜	Westby Fsh		3	⅜	⅜	⅜—	⅛
8¾	4⅝	Wstn Fin .10	4	2	6	6	6 —	⅛
8	6½	Whippny .60	10	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
17¾	13⅝	WhitingCp 1	5	3	16¾	16¾	16¾+	⅛
¾	¼	Whittakr wt		3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅝	1½	Wichita nd	5	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3¼	1⅝	WillcxG .03p		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3½	2½	WilsonBr .38	8	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
4¼	11-16	Winston Mll		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
48	43½	Wis P pf4.50		y10	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞+	1
8¼	5	Work Wr .60	17	14	6⅝	6½	6½	
5⅞	1½	Wrather Cp		7	3¾	3¾	3¾—	⅛
1 13-16	⅞	Wright Har	87	20	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3½	2⅛	WTC Air .10	20	7	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
18¼	7½	WUI Inc .60	7	36	17¾	17⅜	17⅜—	¼
5⅝	3¼	WyleLab .24	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅝	5	Wynnin .10e	4	14	6¾	6½	6¾+	¼
12½	6½	WymBn .50a	10	3	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅜
27⅞	12⅝	Xonics Inc	47	22	16¼	15¾	16	
4⅝	1⅞	YooHoo .58	9	18	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
7¾	4½	ZeroMfg .24	5	9	7½	7⅜	7½+	⅛
4½	1¾	Zimmr Hom		1	4	4	4	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

...y YORK (AP) — The following list ... selected ... Securities ... Assn., over-the-counter Bank, ...nce & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Nov. 20, 1975

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
...In.	42½	42¾
...Sy	4¾	5
...p S	10	10¾
...F	1⅛	1⅛
...MC	15½	16
...Bks	17	18
...Cp	28¾	29¾
...Bks	14½	15
...Bnk	13¾	14⅝
Insurance		
...f	14⅝	16⅝
Industrials		
...prS	5¼	6¼
...Inc	3⅞	4⅞
...Co	1¼	2
...nt	10	10¾
...W	8	8⅝
...Bos	1½	1¾
...ls	5½	6¼
...Inc	7½	8
...Bac	4¾	5⅛
...Lab	⅞	1¼
...Exp	38¼	38¾
...Fiol	7⅛	7½
...Furn	3⅛	3¾
...Srect	8⅛	8⅝
...Telev	14¼	15
...ald	8½	9½
...Dv	¾	1
...te	6⅝	7⅛
...s B	34¾	35¼
...Way	2	2¼
...IG	15½	16
...	3⅞	4⅝
...Bnt	16⅝	17½
...s Lt	14	14⅝
...At	3¼	3¾
...PnlC	13¾	14¼
...Hy	11½	12
...n Rlt	5⅛	5⅝
...ett P	17	17¾
...s Mk	8⅝	8⅞
...ne F	4½	5
...Lab	37½	38¼
...Co	7	7½
...Son	77½	80½
...thr	1	1⅛
...Hills	35½	36½
...nt	1¾	2
...AH	7	7¾
...in	4⅞	5⅛
...s	9⅝	10⅛
...Sca	12½	13¼
...ng	2⅞	3⅜
...M	4⅞	5⅛
...ye	9⅝	9⅝
...Sim	4¼	4¾
...v	25½	26½
...Ch	1½	1⅞
...d H	¾	1⅛
...west	4¼	4¾
...Air	2	2⅝
...Cp	2¼	3
...PS	11¼	11¾
...Lea	8	9
...Ut	8¼	9¼
...ridg	64	65½

	Bid	Ask
Chiltn Cp	3⅝	4⅝
ChrisSe	132	125
Circle F	2	2⅝
CitznUt A	28¾	29¼
CitznUt B	27½	28
Clark Mf	26½	27½
Clow Cp	5⅝	6⅛
Colu Vent	2¼	3
Com Clr	16½	17¼
Coml Sh	19	20½
Comw Pr	23¼	24
Con Pap	42½	43½
Craw Co	9½	10¼
Cross Co	10½	11¼
Cuttr Fed	2¼	3
Danly M	4	5
Data Dsn	2	2⅝
Data 100	16⅛	10⅝
Dayt Inc	29	30½
Decor In	1⅝	1⅞
DeKlb Ag	39	40
Delhi Oil	3	3⅝
DeLux C	27½	28¼
Det CanT	11	12
Det IntBr	29	30
Dewey El	⅞	1⅛
Diam Cry	13	13¾
Dixn Cru	15¼	16
Docutel	6¾	7
Dollar G	8¾	9⅝
Dorch G	8½	8¾
Dow Jone	26¼	27
Doyle DB	9	9½
Dunkin D	4¼	4⅝
Durlron	18	19
Eberln In	2½	3
Eco Lab	27	27½
ElPas El	10½	10⅝
Elba Syst	4⅛	4⅝
Elder Be	4¾	5½
Elec Nucl	6⅝	7⅝
Elec Mod	2	2½
Energy C	5⅝	6
Entwistl	2	2⅝
Equty Oil	14⅝	14⅞
Erie Tec	9¼	10¼
Ethan Al	19½	20¼
Fab Tek	¾	1⅛
Flngrhl	3⅛	3⅝
Fst Bost	16¼	17
Ficknr	24¼	24¾
Fla WatU	⅞	1⅛
Forest O	14⅛	14
Frmlgll	⅜	¾
Folomat	18	13⅝
Frkln Cp	2⅞	3¼
Frnkln El	6⅝	7
Frnd Ice	25¾	26
Gen RlEs	2¾	3⅝
Gov EFin	6	6¾
Graph Cn	13¼	14
Green Mt	8¼	8⅝
Grey Adv	7¼	7⅝
Gulf Intst	9¼	9¾
Gyrodn	3	3½
Harper R	7½	8
Henred F	17½	18¼
Holobm	1⅛	1½
Hoover	11¾	12¼
Horiz Res	1½	2½
Huds Pap	23½	24½
Hyatt Cp	4¼	4⅝
Hyatt Int	3¾	4¼
Ind Nuclr	3⅛	3½
Infra Ind	1¾	2¼
Intrc En	11¼	12¼
Itrmk In	2⅞	3⅝

	Bid	Ask
Itrmt G	12¾	12⅞
InBk Wsh	2⅝	2⅞
IaSou Ut	22¾	23¼
Jamsby	10½	11
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1⅛
Joslyn M	13¾	14
KMS Ind	2⅞	2¼
Kaisr Stl	31¾	32½
KaisStl pf	18¾	19¼
Kaivar	2¼	2⅝
Kaman A	19¾	20
Kampg A	5¼	5¾
Kate Gre	¼	1
Kaysam	1¾	2¼
Kear Tr	4⅛	5
Kelly Svc	13¼	13¾
Keuff Ess	12½	13½
Keye Fib	14¼	14¾
Key CusF	4⅛	4½
King Int	1⅝	2⅛
Knap Vog	13¼	14¼
Lance In	21¼	22
Land Res	⅝	1
Lin Bcast	7⅝	8
Log Etrn	2¼	2¾
Madisn G	12⅝	12⅞
Mal Rlty	⅞	1⅛
Mallkrt	41½	42½
Manor C	2½	2⅞
Marit Frt	3⅝	4⅛
Maui LP	8	8½d
McCor	34½	35½
McQuay	10	10¾
Measur	10⅞	11⅜
Medtrn	35½	36¼
Morld In	1⅛	1⅞
Mdisx W	13½	14¼
Midld Ca	1½	1⅞
Midw Gf	12¼	13¼
Millipr	48¾	50¾
Miner In	3	3½
Minn Gas	18⅝	19⅝
Miss Vl G	12¾	13⅝
Mrs S Pie	13	13¾
Monf Col	6¼	6⅝
Moore P	7½	8½
Moore S	17	18
Motch M	3¾	4¼
Mot Club	2⅞	3⅝
Mueller	9	10
Narag Cp	4¼	5
Nat Lib	3¼	3⅝
N SecRsh	3⅝	4⅛
Natnw Rl	3	4
NJ Nat G	11	11¾
Nielsn A	20⅝	20⅞
Nielsn B	20⅝	21⅛
NoCar Gs	10¼	10⅝
NoEOl un	16½	17¼
Nortrp Kl	13½	14¼
NW NatG	7⅝	7¾
NW PuSv	17⅛	17⅝
Noxel Cp	10¼	10¾
Oglivy M	17¼	18½
Ohio Ferr	14½	15¼
Oil Shale	3	3¼
Ormont	4¾	5⅛
Otter TP	17⅛	17⅞
Over NA	4½	5¼
Pabst Br	22¾	23¾
PacGa R	26	26¾
Pakco	¾	1½
Parks H	3⅝	3⅞
Pauley P	4⅛	4½
Pearl Mf	14¾	15¾
Pa Enter	15⅛	15⅝
PrzlOff B	10¼	10½

	Bid	Ask
Pepsi BW	6¼	6¾
Petrolit	66	67½
Pettibon	22	23
Philip L	10½	10¾
Piedmt A	3½	4
Pinkrtn	32¾	33½
Pion HiB	26¾	27⅝
Pistilln	1¾	2¼
Possis Cp	1½	2
Progrp	1¾	2½
Pub S NC	10⅛	10⅝
P Bennet	17½	18½
PutD Cap	3¼	4
Qual Inns	1¾	2
Ragen Pr	2⅝	2⅞
Rahall C	5½	6
Raych Cp	223	228
Raymnd	12¼	13¼
Recog Eq	6¼	6½
Road Ex	37½	38½
Robin M	18¾	11¾
Roseion	3½	4¼
Rouse	3¼	3½
Rus Stov	16	16¾
Sadlier	1⅝	1⅞
Scan Dat	1¼	1½
Scripps H	20	21½
Sels Delt	1⅝	2
Seneca F	2⅝	2⅞
Seven U	34½	35¼
Snap Tls	30¾	31¾
SolidSt Sc	6½	7½
S Cal Wat	11⅝	12⅛
Sw Gs Cp	9¾	10⅛
Sw El Sv	14½	15¼
Standyn	13	13¾
Std Regis	16¼	17
Stan HPd	12	14
Sterlg Str	3⅝	3⅞
Strawb Cl	23½	25
Sugdal F	2⅝	3⅛
Super El	4⅛	4¾
T ME DC	3¾	4¼
Tampax	36½	37½
Taylr Wl	12¼	12¾
Tech Pub	5½	6½
Techcre	22⅞	23¾
Tecum P	30	32
Tennant	24	26
Tiiny Co	6⅝	7⅛
Transo O	8½	9
Trico Pd	23	25
Trim OG	1¾	2¼
Tyson F	14⅞	15⅞
Un McGll	9¾	10¾
US Brknt	3⅞	4¼
US TrkLn	13⅝	14⅛
Up Pen P	17⅛	18¼
Valley Gs	7	8
VanD Air	7¼	8
Vance S	4⅞	5⅝
Velcro	7⅛	7½
Ventron	17¼	18
Wpds Pu	7½	8
Wsh NG	11½	12
Webb Re	⅝	5
Weco Dvl	1¾	2
Weight W	5¾	6½
Weldtrn	1½	2½
Wellng M	8¼	8¾
Well Gar	3¼	4
Welsbch	3½	4¼
Wstn Mfg	1⅞	2⅝
Westmd	37¼	38
Wisc PL	16⅝	17
Wdwrd L	26¾	27½
Wright W	3½	3⅞
ZionUt B	17	18

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

to the Holders of

CITY OF MARSEILLES

U.S. $20,000,000

10 1/4% Notes of 1974 due 1986

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the above-mentioned loan, BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A. as Fiscal Agent has selected for redemption U.S. $1,200,000 principal amount of Notes whose serial numbers are 08534 to 09733 inclusive.

The Loan Notes so designated for redemption will become due and payable at 100% of the principal amount thereof on 19th December, 1975. They should be presented for payment—all unmatured coupons attached—at the offices of the paying agents mentioned on the Notes and in the Prospectus.

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
Fiscal Agent

The Bank of Tokyo Ltd.

U.S. $40,000,000 Floating Rate Notes Due 1980

For the six months November 19th, 1975, to May 19th, 1976, the Notes will carry an interest rate of 8% per annum.

Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

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IT REALLY PAYS!

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or for lease as a single unit—will divide

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Starting at Frs 10.000 per sq.m.
FIRM PRICES
Available first quarter 1976
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11 Bd d'Auteuil
in BOULOGNE

Location: Porte d'Auteuil,
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22, rue Violet, 75015 Paris Tel: 567 54.02 ☐ Telex: SARI 200 792

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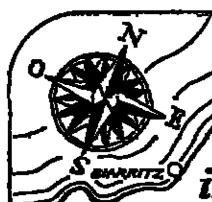
- A beautiful steel and concrete apartment building located in the heart of a fast developing city in Quebec, 94 apartments plus 12 commercial establishments. Price: $2,500,000, cash payment $700,000, mortgage $1,800,000 at 10 1/4 % on 25-year amortization terms. Yearly net cash return 9% on the invested capital.
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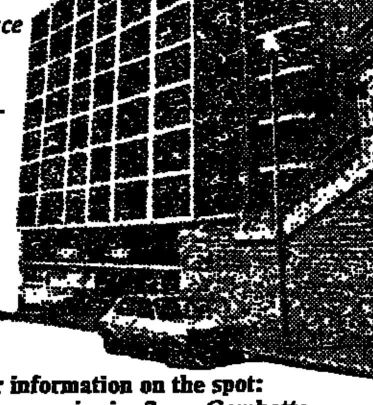
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PARC MONCEAU: 165 sq.m. very luxurious 5 rooms, phone, totally redone. Free now. Fr. 4,800. Tel.: 624-23-25 before 10 or after 6 p.m.

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16th: Private sells 145 sq.m. Double living, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, modern kitchen, phone, maid's room, cellar all comfort, quiet, sunny. Fr. 655,000. Tel.: 288-55-95.

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U.S.A.

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Land 80 acres (32 HA) city center Kansas City, Missouri. Price: $6.5 million. Major U.S. developer will sell land and give equity partnership for immediate development. Annual return guaranteed by bank. Dorfman, 208 Plaza Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri 64112, U.S.A. Tel.: (816) 531-4455.

NEW YORK CITY, PARK AVE., spacious 3-bedroom corner apartment on high floor overlooking Park Ave. & 63rd St. Living-room with fireplace, 3 full baths, full hotel services. Telephone: 201-239-6585 or write: Pelaris, Claridge House, Verona, N.J.

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To place an advertisement contact: Mrs. Ana Maria Palacios, 7 Plaza Conde del Valle de Suchil, Madrid 15. Tel.: 447-44-00.
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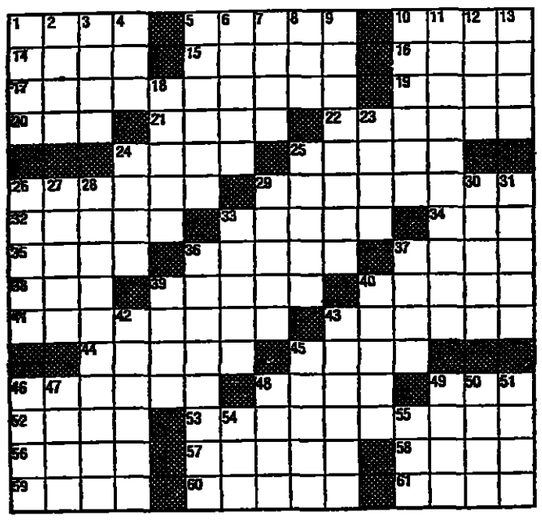
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 "Drink —— only . . ."
5 Then, in Tours
10 Town in Italy
14 Russian range
15 Brazilian state
16 U.S. 1, etc.
17 Board game
19 Eagle
20 Drink
21 Key bridge cards
22 Excite
24 Potato
25 Salisbury, for one
26 City near Albany
29 In a meager way
32 Touches on
33 Bracelet ornament
34 Drone
35 Stockyard units
36 —— of the first part
37 Outcropping of a certain cone
38 Fire stair: Abbr.
39 Sarazen et al.
40 Roosevelt entry
41 Prepared leftovers
43 Chaps, in London
44 Hay units
45 Positive
46 Error fixer
48 Pra'adhipok's land
49 Tight —— tick
52 Perception
53 Bookstore offerings
56 Small child
57 Kind of type
58 Pot ingredient
59 Gromyko's land: Abbr.
60 Bayes and Helmer
61 Certain bills

DOWN

1 Band member
2 Test
3 Old weapon
4 Large animal
5 Non-electronic calculator
6 Disabled
7 Electrical units
8 Grande or Rita
9 Clean
10 Sports places
11 Retaliate
12 Type of shelter
13 Words of understanding
18 Stares
22 Wheat ——
24 Tipplers
25 Young oysters
26 Dido
27 Overweight
28 Quasimodo et al.
29 Tiny bit
30 Embankment
31 Vintage units
33 Xmas-tree hangings
36 Maude Adams role
37 Asian country
39 Step below a hurricane
40 Take a sounding
42 Island or egg
43 Raucous noises
45 Famous sculpture
46 Words by Caesar
47 Flat fish
48 Boom or gaff
49 Word with *head* or heart
50 —— the cat
51 Reptiles
54 Make —— of it
55 Pretense



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Clear	MADRID	11	52	Clear
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Showers	MILAN	13	55	Cloudy
ANKARA	17	63	Clear	MONTREAL	3	37	Cloudy
ATHENS	19	66	Cloudy	MOSCOW	0	32	Cloudy
BEIRUT	24	75	Clear	MUNICH	5	41	Rain
BELGRADE	10	50	Cloudy	NEW YORK	13	55	Sunny
BERLIN	3	46	Cloudy	NICE	15	59	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	3	46	Rain	OSLO	1	34	Clear
BUDAPEST	4	39	Rain	PARIS	13	55	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable	PRAGUE	7	45	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	17	63	Clear	ROME	16	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Cloudy	SOFIA	12	54	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Clear	STOCKHOLM	—1	30	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	50	Cloudy	TEHRAN	17	63	Variable
EDINBURGH	7	45	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	27	81	Clear
FLORENCE	10	50	Cloudy	TUNIS	17	63	Stormy
FRANKFURT	10	50	Cloudy	VENICE	7	45	Cloudy
GENEVA	6	43	Rain	VIENNA	7	45	Rain
HELSINKI	—3	28	Snow	WARSAW	7	45	Fog
ISTANBUL	21	70	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	27	63	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Rain	ZURICH	6	43	Rain
LISBON	12	54	Clear				
LONDON	10	50	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	13	55	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

November 20, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund $6.32
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd $7.52
Austral Selcot $3.65

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:
— (d) Bearbond SF797.60
— (d) Conbar SF755
— (d) Grobar SF539
— (d) Stockbar SF854
(w) Brownivest $13.12
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. $11.03
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. $4.37
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd. $6.69

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $12.46
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $8.39
(d) Capital Reinvest LF1,053
(d) Caribico Open-End $52.50
(d) Citadel Fund $2.90
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd $674.09
(w) Convert Fd. Int. A Certs. $7.30
(w) Convert Fd. Int. B Certs. $11.08
(d) Convert Bond Fd. N.V. $8.37

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec SF548
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF14.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF68.50
— (d) Energievalor SF18.50
— (d) Usec SF942
— (d) Europavalor SF1258
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.14

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:
— (w) C.S. Income Fd $7.58
(w) D.G.O. $38.77
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $1.14
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $11.07
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd $11.18
(w) Europe Obligations LF1,017

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM22.90
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond DM73.40

FIDELITY:
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $50.45
— (w) Fidelity Equitals $6.51
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $14.30
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $22.63
— (d) Fidelity World Fd $9.59
(d) Fiducem BF938
(w) First Int'l Fd $116.19
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. $14.22
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $27.70
(d) First Security Ca. Fd $26.55
(w) Fleming S.A $52.18
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $22.02
(w) Fonsolex Issue Pr SF1,774
(d) Formula Selection Fd SF74.22
(d) Fonditalia $16.53
(d) Fund of Nations $5.07
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $0.53
(w) Future Australia Fd ..... Aus.$7.69

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund $10.77
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $23.47
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $5.65
(w) Guardian Gr Fd. Int'l. $7.18
(w) Hansmann Holdgs NV. $5.542
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $24.61
(d) Icofund $9.17
(d) Interfin SF297.40
(d) Interfund S.A. $2.44
(w) Intermarket Fund $100.56
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $23.40
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.90
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A. $37.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques $36.65
(d) Ita'america S.A Fund $6.73
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $7.71
(r) Japan Growth Fund $14.56
(d) Japan Selection Fund $45.68
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $12.56

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Fast. Trust $43.09
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $38.93
— (r) Jardine Selection NV $12.77

(d) KB Income Fund LF1,544
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. $10.12
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. $18.00
(w) Leverage Cap Hold $26.12

LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL.
+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd. SF382
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund SF379.50
(w) Luxfund $15.19
(d) Medialuxem Sel. Fund $10.58
(d) Meurin Int'l Fund $1.53
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $2.67
(w) N.A.M.F. $84.92
(w) Nippon Fund $37.48
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.72
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd $6.28
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $7.14
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $20.32
(d) Renta Fund LF1,960
(d) Renta Capital Fund LF3,853
(d) Rentinvest LF833
— (d) Safe Fund $4.44
— (d) Safe Trust Fund $9.48
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF37.25

Share Realty N.V. $14.28
Share International N.V. $4.53

SEPEO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $11.82

S.M.O. FUNDS:
— (d) CSF Fund SF23.53
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF4.54
— (d) I.T.F Fund N.V. $6.94
(w) SMH Special Fund DM93.70

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. S. Sec. SF1,533
— (r) Securswiss SF992
(d) Soros Fund $167.32
(w) Star Fund $4.87

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF445.75
— (d) Intervalor SF64.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF176.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF197.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SFR2.25
— (d) Universal Fund SF19.08
(w) Talent Global Fund $7.04
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold Sec. $22.77
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $71.22
(w) Transpacific Fund $17.71

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Africa U.S. SR SF35.50
— (d) Bond Invest SF73
— (d) Convert-Invest SF77
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF119.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF51.50
— (d) Globinvest SF65
— (d) Pacific Invest. SF75
— (d) Rometac-Invest. SF222.50
— (d) Safit Sos'h Afr. Sh. SF220.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Sr Fd. SF181

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantikfonds DM15.20
— (d) Europafonds DM22.00
— (d) Unifonds DM19.80
— (d) Unirenta DM39.15
— (d) Unispecial I DM56.75
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd. $2.65
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd. $11.91
(w) Western Growth Fd $5.50
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,236.41
(w) West Proprietary N.V. $1,298.02
(d) World Equity Grth Fd $304.78
(w) Worldwide Securities $38.85
(w) Worldwide Special $3,425.44

DM — Deutsche Mark. * — Ex-dividend. + — New. N.A. — Not available. BF — Belgian francs. LF — Luxembourg francs. SF — Swiss francs. † — Offer prices. a — Asked



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VOYNE
CAMKS
WELBIA
FIELDE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HANDY GOUGE SUBTLY PRYING
Answers: *The chicken farmer's favorite vegetable*—EGGPLANT

DENNIS THE MENACE



هكذا من الأصل

BOOKS

A WORLD DESTROYED

The Atomic Bomb and the Grand Alliance

By Martin J. Sherwin. Knopf. 315 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Victor McElheney

IN August 1945, the United States chose to explode nuclear weapons it had developed above real targets, the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, rather than conduct a demonstration or keep the $2-billion atomic bomb program a dread secret.

Ever since, the existence of a growing number of increasingly powerful and accurately aimed nuclear weapons in more and more hands has been a recurrent bad dream for anyone who hopes for the continuance of civilization.

Attention turns back again and again to the time when fallible human beings, under the spell of a great war, unleashed the most terrible of the weapons used in war to date.

Couldn't the genie have been held in the bottle? Couldn't the Japanese have been warned somehow? Couldn't the task of postwar cooperation with the Soviet Union been eased somehow by a demonstration of the weapon or a more explicit description of its power?

These agonized questions are part of the folklore of the nuclear age. They are asked over and over, in the timorous hope that there might be some means of moderating the flood of scientific and technical developments. But this is an age when only a century separates the tale of a cannon-launched lunar voyage by Jules Verne and a series of six actual landings on the moon by grace of multistage rockets, inertial guidance, computers and microwave communications. Only half a century divided the discovery of radioactivity and military use of the atomic bomb.

It is long past time that examination of the origins of the nuclear age passed from folklore to fact. But only recently, because of bureaucratic timorousness, has a wide range of basic documents been declassified so that scholars using them could quote freely and cite the documents' exact location.

Martin Sherwin is the first scholar to go over this more open ground for the general reader. He also reprints a group of documents, including astonishingly prescient memoranda from Vannevar Bush, James Conant and Henry Stimson, and the minutes of a committee meeting on May 31, 1945, at which Secretary Stimson urged its members to consider atomic fission not merely as a weapon but as creating "a new relationship of man to the universe." Under the circumstances, this does not seem too romantic a view.

Prof. Sherwin has produced a cool and readable summary of these transcendently important events. It is more than a popularization of the excellent official histories by Richard Hewlett and Oscar Anderson jr. of the American program, and by Margaret Gowing of the British effort that opened the door. It is more than a refutation of the somewhat breathless treatments by Robert Jungk in "Brighter Than a Thousand Suns" or Alperovitz in "Atomic Diplomacy."

In Sherwin's account, consideration of the bomb's potential impact was both more and less complete than imagined by people who say that the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was the first blow in the Cold War rather than the last blow of American revenge for Pearl Harbor.

His book shows an American government more aware than previous accounts of the possibility that the bomb would confer, less riven by doubt about its use on Japan. It shows President Roosevelt far more persistently ready than previously recognized to use the atomic bomb as a bond between America and Britain in their postwar role of world policemen. The record also shows how wide was the attention given to the campaign by Niels Bohr, one of the great leaders of 20th century physics, to urge disclosure of the existence of the bomb in an attempt to seek Soviet cooperation in controlling it after the war.

For many years, students of the decision to use the bomb without warning, and with only the most general indication to the Russians about its power, have had available the text of a report by scientists working in Chicago begging that the bomb not be used. But few have seen a full account of what happened at the meetings of the so-called Interim Committee, formed at Secretary Stimson's suggestion, to consider the implications of nuclear energy.

A popular view has been that this committee was formed only to consider whether to use the bomb and whether it should be used without warning. Sherwin's account and the reprinted minutes of its meetings show that the crucial meeting that settled the question barely surfaced for discussion among the advisers closest to the president.

They considered many possible implications, including nuclear power for electricity and some kind of hydrogen fusion bomb, but not whether a weapon developed to shorten the war should be employed if ready. It was assumed that the weapon would be used and that the effect of one of them would not be more terrible than that of a 1,000-plane fire-bomb raid on Tokyo. The mental threshold to the obliteration of cities had long since been crossed.

The awesome and special destructiveness of the weapon, its lethal radiation adding to the violence of an almost instantaneously formed fireball and shock waves, could not be appreciated until the first weapon was exploded in New Mexico. The test was accelerated to occur during the Potsdam meeting called to lay down terms for Japan and to attempt to moderate quarrels over postwar spheres of influence in Europe. Three weeks later, the first two bombs in existence were used three days apart.

Somehow, in this dispassionate account, the appearance of nuclear weapon seems more inevitable than one might have thought with less documentation. The actors seem less blind, more rational, more sober than one supposed. And yet, an ultimate danger, almost as elemental as a volcano, emerged. A terrible new discipline was imposed, with little assurance that it would be adhered to. Surely, in controlling the forces of the nuclear age, we will be helped by looking at the facts, rather than the folklore, of how that age began.

Victor McElheny is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

L	O	T	T	O		P	A	S		B	O	W	S	
A	V	A	I	L		A	R	I	S		I	R	I	S
D	E	B	E	A	U	V	O	I	R		S	A	L	T
E	R	L		S	N	E	R	D		R	I	O	L	S
S	T	E	M		O	R	A	T	I	O	N			
		D	O	M	S		T	E	M	S		J	E	E
O	C	H	O	A		P	A	S	T	E	D	E	U	X
W	O	O	S	I	E	R		T	O	R	E	A	R	T
I	N	T	E	R	C	O	M	S		T	I	N	E	S
O	N	E		C	O	V	E		S	P	I	N		
		J	U	L	I	A	N	A		S	E	C	T	
C	O	M	E	T		S	A	I	L		D	A	I	
A	X	I	S		A	I	D	E	D	E	C	A	M	P
T	E	L	S		D	O	M	S		A	I	R	E	S
O	N	D	E		A	N	Y		D	E	C	O	Y	

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Against three no-trump, West led the diamond jack in the diagramed hand. Dummy won, and a heart was led to the king, losing to the ace. West now shifted to the spade king, and the ace won in the closed hand. It was then a simple matter to establish hearts. Since the defense could achieve nothing in spades, South emerged with three tricks in each red suit, one spade trick and two club tricks.

South would have had more chance to go astray if West had persevered with diamonds instead of shifting to spades. The contract would still have succeeded if South had taken his remaining diamond winner and developed clubs.

But it would have been tempting to continue hearts. West would duck, and if South made the reasonable play of finessing the club jack, hoping for an extra entry to make use of dummy's hearts, the defense could play spades effectively to destroy declarer's communications.

NORTH
♠ 95
♡ 109765
◇ AKQ3
♣ KJ

WEST (D)
♠ KJ
♡ AQ82
◇ J1096
♣ 854

EAST
♠ Q86
♡ 43
◇ 842
♣ Q93

SOUTH
♠ A1074
♡ KJ
◇ 75
♣ A10872

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ♡	Pass	2 ♠
Pass	2 ◇	Pass	2 N.T.
Pass	3 N.T.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond jack.

هكذا من الاصل

In Soccer's World Cup

England Pitted Against Italy

UATEMALA CITY, Nov. 20 T).—The draw today for the lifying matches in the Euro- a zone of soccer's World Cup 1978 produced an intriguing b between two former cham- s—England and Italy.

ngland, unseeded in the draw use of its failure to qualify the 1974 finals, faces Italy, and and Cyprus in Group

he toughest other groups ap- ed to be Four, Seven and t.

Group Four, the Nether- s, the losing finalists in ich, must again face Belgium well as Northern Ireland to ify for the last 16 in Argen- The Dutch and Belgians had ical records in the games the last finals, but the Dutch anced on superior goal dif- nces, even though Belgium did oncede a single goal. And again, it could be the hes against Iceland, also in group, which will decide the ner.

Three-Cornered Groupings

Group Seven, two British s, Scotland and Wales, have drawn along with Czecho- slovakia in one of the four three-cornered groupings.

Yugoslavia, Spain and Romania have all been drawn together in Group Eight. In Group Nine, the Soviet Union will have no easy ride against Hungary and Greece and the winner will again have a playoff with a South American qualifier to reach the last 16. Two years ago, the Russians refused to do this against Chile and were disqualified for the competition.

The easier group appeared to be Six, where Switzerland, Sweden and Norway will fight it out on a round-robin basis.

Poland and Portugal

Poland, third-place finishers last year, must defeat Portugal in Group One, which is completed by part-timers from Denmark and Cyprus.

In group Three, East Germany will be favored to qualify over Austria, Turkey and Malta. But Group Five appeared evenly-balanced between Ireland, France and Bulgaria.

The Group Two clash between England and Italy promises to be fascinating. England, winners in 1966, and Italy, finalists in 1970, have a long-standing rivalry although both are in decline on the European scene at the moment.

Finland in Group

Italy defeated England in the last two matches at Wembley and Turin, played in 1973, but the inclusion of Finland in the group will draw attention. It was a 0-0 draw with Finland in Rome last month that sealed the Italians' fate in the European Nations Cup.

The coincidence of the Netherlands, Belgium and Iceland being drawn together again was remarkable, but Northern Ireland could prove the dangerous joker in that pack this time.

The Group Eight draw will also bring back nasty memories for Yugoslavia and Spain. The two teams had to play off in Frankfurt after being tied in the same group for the 1974 competition.

Critics who believe that Britain should have only one team instead of four will have some consolation from the Group Seven draw where Scotland and Wales meet and where Czechoslovakia could be stronger than either of them.

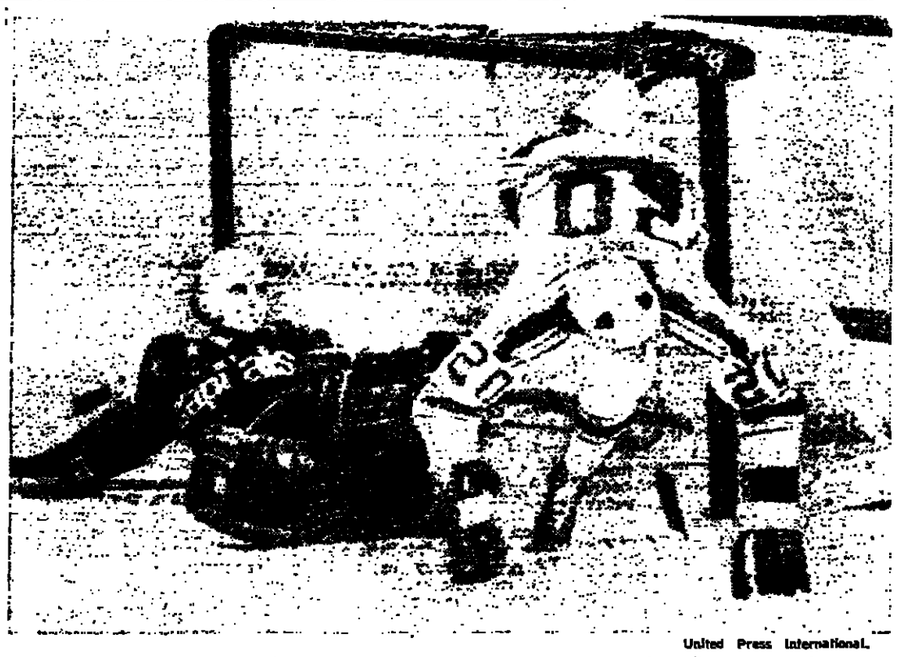
English Soccer Team Dependent on Cyprus

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP).—Soccer observers were unanimous today in waving farewell to England's chances of reaching the final rounds of the European Nations Cup—unless Cyprus pulls off a surprise Sunday and prevents Czechoslovakia from winning in the final match. England drew with Portugal 1-1 last night in Lisbon.

Czechoslovakia has 6 points, one less than England, but a victory over the Cypriots—and most Britons regard that as a foregone conclusion—would put the Czechoslovaks in and England out.

Ajax Picks 2 Danes

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 20 (UPI).—The Ajax soccer club announced today that it has signed two young Danish players for 2 1/2-year contracts. The players are Frank Arnesen, 19, and Soeren Lerbij, 17, both of the Fremad Amager first division club of Copenhagen.



United Press International.

Blues' Wayne Merrick scores goal off Capitals' Bernie Wolfe, then tumbles in recent game.

Washington's Hockey Squad Plumbs Depths

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP).—The Washington Capitals played their 100th game in the National Hockey League last night. The result was like so many other results, a 5-2 loss to the Vancouver Canucks.

It was dissimilar in a few ways, though. Neither the Canadian nor U.S. national anthem was played, because of a malfunction with the record player. And the audience numbered only 6,298, smallest for hockey here.

The absence of crowd noise gave dissidents more notice than usual, with boos aimed at Greg Joly and Mike Marson during pregame introductions, the Capitals' power play during a pitiful first-period display and everything in general after the Canucks wrapped up the decision with two third-period goals.

Blair Stewart's rebound of a Hartland Monahan shot at 7:32 of the third period brought the Capitals within one goal at 3-2, but Ron Sedlbauer and Dennis Ververgaert scored 90 seconds apart to assure the Canucks their first road victory since opening night in Minnesota.

Washington coach Milt Schmidt juggled his lines in the third period. Although the switches produced that second goal, they could not avert the Capitals' winless streak from reaching eight games.

After 100 games, the Capitals' record is 10-83-7. At the quarter mark of this season, they are 2-16-2, just as they were after 20 games of that disastrous first campaign.

NFL Forms Big Pool To Staff 2 New Clubs

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (C.A.T.).—In determining how the Seattle Seahawks and the Tampa Bay Buccaneers will acquire their players next winter, the owners of the 26 existing National Football League teams yesterday were generous in comparison to the plans adopted for the three most recent expansion clubs—Atlanta, 1966; New Orleans, 1967; and Cincinnati, 1968.

"We have created the largest pool of quality players ever available in football expansion," said Pete Rozelle, the NFL commissioner. The alleged acts of generosity are based on the premises that from quantity will come quality and that the newcomers should be helped for the good of the competitive balance of the league.

The pool of established NFL players, from which Seattle and Tampa Bay are to select 39 athletes each Jan. 23 and 24, will have in it more than 500 names. The existing teams will be allowed to freeze their best 30 players from current rosters of 43, plus two more from their injured reserve lists. The injured reserve lists now have 139 names and by season's end should be close to 200.

For each player selected from that pool, an established team can freeze one more.

College Player Draft

As for the draft of college talent Feb. 4, Seattle and Tampa Bay will alternate first and second choices in each of the 17 rounds. In addition, each will have two extra selections at the end of the second, third, fourth and fifth rounds for a total of 25.

So the heart of the new squads will be 39 seasoned NFL players plus 25 drafted rookies. Beyond those 64, free agents and non-drafted rookies will be available.

The tricky part concerns the present teams' two lists of reserved players, those injured and out for the season and those not under contract, meaning they signed in the Canadian or World Football Leagues or retired.

Take Miami. The Dolphins at last count had six players on injured reserve and three are important — Dick Anderson, the safety, Nick Buoniconti, the linebacker, and Bob Heinz, the defensive tackle. On their other reserve list there is Larry Csonka, Jim Kiick and Paul Warfield, supposedly under contract to the Memphis Southmen of the late WFL, an outfit seeking admission to the NFL, which is an unlikely development.

Anderson and Csonka

The Dolphins can freeze only two of these six, probably Anderson and Csonka, and thus expose the others to selection by the two expansion teams.

Then there is Anthony Davis, signed to play in Canada. Will the Jets freeze him? Mike Reid, the Bengals' fine defensive tackle, retired this year at age 28. He may wish to play again. Does Cincinnati let him go into the pool or find a place for him on the precious protected list of 30?

John Jennings, one of the Tampa Bay owners, said he was pleased with the plan and so did John Thompson, the Seattle general manager.

Herron Placed on Waivers

FOXBORO, Mass., Nov. 20 (UPI).—Mack Herron, the tiny running back, has been placed on waivers by the New England Patriots.

"I was not satisfied with his contribution to the team," coach Chuck Fairbanks said. Herron was known to be unhappy that he did not get a substantial raise this season after breaking the record set in 1966 by the Chicago Bears' Gale Sayers.

Herron has been sidelined by two injuries—a bruised rib cartilage and a strained back muscle—at times this season.

Last year he was responsible for 40 per cent of the Patriots' yardage.

Eagles Release 2

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20 (UPI).—The Philadelphia Eagles today released on waivers linebacker Kevin Reilly and punter Merritt Kersey who had been on the injured reserve list.

Abdul-Jabbar Turns Into a Multifaceted Player

By David Dupree

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 20 (WP).—"One man can't do it by himself," Kareem Abdul-Jabbar said softly. "Milwaukee won only one championship with me. Just because I'm here doesn't mean a championship. All I can do is help."

But a simple change of scenery from Milwaukee, which Abdul-Jabbar says offered him nothing culturally, to Los Angeles, a city he loves, and getting away from Milwaukee coach Larry Costello's complicated yet predictable offense, have given Abdul-Jabbar peace of mind.

In his first season with the Lakers, he is playing with enthusiasm and aggressiveness and one can see the will to win in his eyes. He looks like a kid—a very big kid—just out there having fun.

So far this season, he is averaging more than 30 points, nearly 20 rebounds, five assists and more than seven blocked shots a game. And even those statistics, as impressive as they are, don't tell the whole story.

Defense Improved

Abdul-Jabbar is getting the outlet pass down the floor so that the Lakers can run, and he is playing defense seemingly better than ever before.

This last comes as the biggest help to Cazzie Russell, who is one of the game's great shooters, but at the opposite end of the ledger when it comes to defense. Russell will probably be an All-Star now with Abdul-Jabbar playing behind him.

To the surprise of many, but not to the Lakers, Abdul-Jabbar is also a leader. He is not the type of person who turns a cold shoulder once the game is over. He works at being a part of the team and enjoys every minute of it.

"Sure he's changed in the last three years," said Laker guard Lucius Allen, who played with Abdul-Jabbar at UCLA, in Milwaukee and now again in Los Angeles. "It's been a gradual maturity thing," said Allen, who is as close to Abdul-Jabbar as anyone in the league. "He's already our leader. It wasn't announced or anything, we just feel it."

Disciplined Person'

"He's a fierce competitor" Allen added. "He just keeps his emotions inside. He has to, because he knows the other team is trying to get him out of the game. He is a very disciplined person."

Abdul-Jabbar said he would rather not compare the Bucks with the Lakers, but he did say that he is "more comfortable with the Lakers' offense, if you know what I mean."

"But people here still don't know where to look for me," he s. l. "But that will come with time. The important thing is that people here will shoot anytime. More people are involved in the offense. In Milwaukee, everything started with a pass to me."

Many times now, Abdul-Jabbar will grab a rebound and fire an outlet pass and not even go up the floor. Other times, he will come out high and set a pick for Russell or Gail Goodrich. And on still other occasions, he will simply linger around the offensive board, waiting to get the garbage.

Late in the Game

But most importantly to the Lakers, when they have to have some points, like late in the game, they have someone to go to with a relatively good chance of coming through.

Abdul-Jabbar became a Laker after last season when Los Angeles gave Milwaukee Brian Winters, Elmore Smith, Junior Bridgeman and Dave Meyers. The Bucks may be better in the future but the Lakers wanted to be better now.

"I think we have a chance to make it into the playoffs," Abdul-Jabbar said, "and that's as far as I'm looking. It will take a lot to go any further than that."

Bing Out 2 to 3 weeks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Washington Bullets guard Dave Bing will be out of action two to three weeks, according to the team physician, Dr. Stanford Lavine. The initial prognosis was that Bing would be sidelined six to eight weeks because of an injury to a kneecap Saturday night.

Quebec Says Olympic Site Is 5 Weeks Behind Schedule

QUEBEC CITY, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Construction work on the Olympic Games stadium in Montreal is up to five weeks behind schedule and without quick action by the Quebec provincial government it cannot be ready for the July 17 opening of the Summer Games, a provincial government minister said here yesterday.

Solicitor-General Fernand Lalonde, speaking in a provincial assembly debate on a bill to give the Quebec government full control over construction and financing of main Olympic venues, gave no assurances that even the take-over could get the main stadium built on time.

The assembly gave agreement in principle to the bill setting up a seven-member Olympic Installations Board, headed by Lalonde, which would take over control of the building projects from the city of Montreal.

Giving precise details of the state of construction progress for the first time, Lalonde said that the lower part of the stadium was five weeks behind schedule, that installation of some seat sections—which was to be half-completed by Nov. 2—was still not started, and that other features of the 70,000-seat facility were up to four weeks behind target dates.

Asked why the government had waited so long, Lalonde said that Montreal had proved previously that it could handle major projects.

"Now we have proof that unless the government intervenes energetically, it will be impossible to have the stadium sufficiently ready for the games," he said.

The provincial Municipal Affairs Minister, Victor Goldbloom, warned contractors and unions on the sites that the province's pride was at stake and that Quebec could not fail in the eyes of the world.

Lalonde said that the retractable roof to the vast stadium, the upper part of the slender 525-foot tower which supports the roof, some underground parking and other nonessential features would have to be trimmed to save costs and time.

ABA Standings

East	W	L	Pct	GB
Kentucky	7	4	.636	—
New York	7	5	.583	1/2
St. Louis	7	7	.500	1 1/2
Virginia	2	12	.143	6 1/2
West				
Denver	9	2	.818	—
Indiana	9	3	.750	1/2
San Antonio	8	4	.667	1 1/2
Utah	2	9	.182	7

Wednesday's Games

Denver 118, St. Louis 106 (Thompson 31, Issel 27; Lucas 28, Lewis 21).
Virginia 118, New York 100 (Burden 33, Wise 23; Williamson 33, Erving 26).
Indiana 130, Utah 110 (Knight 26, Hillman 15; Green 26, Denton 23).
San Antonio 113, Kentucky 106 (Gervin 21, Silas 20; Dampier 23, W. Jones 16, Averitt 16).

Giants Dismiss Coaching Staff
s Stoneham Readies for Sale

AN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20 D). — The San Francisco ants, clearing the decks for an ending sale of the franchise, y fired manager Wes West- and his coaching staff.

f the club is sold, Mr. Stone- [team president Horace eham] does not want to le the new owners with a ager and coaching staff," a spokesman said. "He wants to have a free hand in hir- their own people."

hortly before the National ague season ended, Westrum his coaches—Don McMahon, Amalfitano Andy Gilbert and Virgil—were asked for their gnations, but they declined.

Unemployment Insurance

t that time, Westrum, who ed in a scouting capacity with Giants prior to replacing rlie Fox in mid-season of , was asked if it wouldn't be e "dignified" to resign than fired. There was conjecture if the staff quit, it would not eligible for unemployment rance.

We also made the move at time because it allows them contact other clubs for jobs," spokesman added. "There no animosity in the termina- n of their contracts."

Westrum, in his first full on as manager this year, ed the young Giants to a third-place finish in the NL West with an 80-81 record.

World Series Shares

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (UPI).—The Cincinnati Reds will give out 32 full shares of $19,060.46 each, fourth largest in history, to the team members who defeated the Boston Red Sox in the World Series, it was announced today by baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn.

Kuhn also reported that 34 members of the Red Sox, including second baseman Denny Doyle and pitchers Jim Burton and Jim Willoughby, will receive full losers' shares of $13,325.87 apiece.

Doyle, Burton and Willoughby were voted full shares by their Red Sox teammates although Doyle started the season with the California Angels and Burton and Willoughby began it in the minor leagues.

The full Cincinnati shares were exceeded in World Series play only by those of the Oakland A's in 1972-73-74.

Thanks to the Red Sox's generosity, it marked one of the few times that all 50 players eligible for the World Series received full winners' or losers' shares.

Full shares of $7,153.55 each will go to the American League Western Division champion A's while full shares of $6,376.66 will go to the National League Eastern Division champion Pittsburgh Pirates.

Fillol Is Upset in Tennis

OHANNESBURG, Nov. 20 uters).—Britain's Buster Mot- h produced the first upset of South African Open tennis mpionships here today when beat third-seeded Jaime Fillol hile, 7-6, 6-4, in the second nd.

he other seeds in action to- —Arthur Ashe of the United es, Adriano Panatta of Italy, rican Brian Gottfried and Meller of West Germany— won.

llol played with a heavily pped left thigh and said after- that it had hampered his d around the court.

Orantes Advances

LCUTTA, Nov. 20 (UPI).— eed Manuel Orantes of moved into the quarter- s of the Grand Prix tennis tournament today with an easy victory over Jim Delaney of the United States.

Orantes, winner of the U.S. Open in September, defeated Delaney in straight sets, 6-3, 6-3, on the fourth day of the $50,000 tournament.

Miki Cahill of the United States beat the seventh seed, Australian Dick Crealy, 6-4, 6-4, and qualified for the quarterfinals.

Others who entered the quarterfinals were the fifth seed, Juan Gisbert of Spain, who defeated American John Whitlinger, 6-1, 6-1, Haroon Rahim of Pakistan, who beat Australia's Paul Kronk, 6-2, 5-7, 6-1, and the eighth seed, Tom Gorman of the United States, who beat John Bartlett of Australia, 5-7, 6-3, 6-2.

Hesketh Drops Car Racing

NDON, Nov. 20 (Reuters).— th Racing, the British for- one car racing team, ceased ations today.

announcement was made Lord Hesketh, the team's ty young patron. He fi- ed Hesketh Racing out of his pocket and had been strug- against escalating costs for time.

r the past six months he been seeking a commercial sor for his team but failed nd a suitable one.

e team made a significant rthrough in June when their ng driver, James Hunt, won Dutch Grand Prix, and a few s later they unveiled a new for the 1976 season.

t it was impossible to continue in the present economic climate, Lord Hesketh said.

He added that key personnel from the grand prix division of Hesketh Racing were remaining with the firm. It is understood that the Hesketh organization may move into motorcycle racing.

NHL Results

Wednesday's Games

Kansas City 6, New York Rangers 4 (Patterson 3, E. Gilbert 2, Hudson, Charron; Stemkowski 2, Middleton, Vanasse).

Boston 3, Detroit 3 (Orr, Sheppard, Cashman; Maloney, McKechnie, Redmond).

Vancouver 5, Washington 2 (Blight, O'Flaherty, Gould, Sedlbauer, Ververgaert; Monahan, Stewart).

Montreal 6, Minnesota 0 (Shutt 2, Cournoyer, Lafleur, Lapointe, Rosebrough).

Chicago 4, Los Angeles 2 (Hull 2, Sheehan, Rota; St. Marseille, Nevin).

WHA Results

Wednesday's Games

Indianapolis 3, New England 1 (Thomas, Coates, Harbarik; Carleton).

Cleveland 4, Minnesota 3 (McDonough, Ball, Edur, J.A. Stewart; Bourdeau 2, Sonmbal).

NBA Results

Wednesday's Games

Detroit 130, Portland 114 (Lanier 29, Mangelt 21; Neal 24, Petrie 20).

Philadelphia 113, Kansas City 103 (McGinnis 28, Cunningham 20; Archibald 28, Wedman 21).

Los Angeles 118, Houston 110 (Abdul-Jabbar 26, Freeman 21; Meriweather 29, Tomjanovich 20).

Atlanta 104, Golden State 96 (Drew 27, Hudson 14, Van Arsdale 14; Wilkes 23, Smith 23).

Milwaukee 99, Phoenix 94 (Winters 20, Dandridge 18; Van Arsdale 18, Adams 17).

Seattle 97, Chicago 87 (Brown 25, Neals 21; Benbow 18, Love 16).

ssian Retains ntathlon Title

XICO CITY, Nov. 20 (UPI). el Lednev of the Soviet n retained his world modern thlon title yesterday, beat- Hungary's Tamas Kancsal by nts.

lnev made sure of first place e five-event competition by ing sixth in the 4,000-meter country run, which was the test.

tain's Jeremy Fox was third. ngary won the team com- ion, with 14,708 points—358 than the U.S. team of Ben nwald, John Fitzgerald, Mi- Burley and Neil Glenesk.

e Soviet Union was third 14,299 points.

Native of Germany Scores in U.S. Football

DENVER, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Wolfgang Taylor has come a long way since the days he had to drive 60 miles over Monarch Pass just to practice with the Western State College football team.

Last weekend, the native of Germany set a National Collegiate Athletic Association career kick-scoring record with three field goals and a conversion point as Western State clinched its third straight Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference title with a 17-6 victory over Colorado Mines. The 10 points gave Taylor a four-year total of 237.

That's not bad for a boy who never kicked an American football before his sophomore year in high school.

Taylor was born in Germany and came to the United States just before his second year in high school to live with his mother in Denver.

'How I Got Started'

"One day I was watching a football game on television," said the former soccer player, "and my stepfather asked me if I thought I could kick (as they do in American football). I said, 'Sure, and that's how I got started.'"

In high school, Taylor didn't put together any impressive statistics. He played for Cathedral High School in Denver and the team rarely scored a touchdown, much less give Taylor a chance to kick extra points.

Taylor talked with Western State coach Bill Noxon and got a scholarship, which at the Gunnison, Colo., school consists of tuition and a job. Taylor is a janitor in the school's student apartments.

A Hotel Room

"I came up here early. I didn't have the money for a hotel room so I stayed with some friends in Salida and drove 60 miles back and forth across the mountains from Salida to take part in the two-a-day practices," Taylor said.

In his freshman year, Taylor hit on all 31 extra point tries and eight of 17 field goals and he has been adding to those totals since. During his four years, Taylor connected on 40 of 89 field goal attempts and 117 of 124 extra points for the Mountaineers for an average of 8.8 points a game.

Now Taylor is waiting for a chance to try out for a professional team, several of which have sent scouts into the isolated community of Gunnison in southwestern Colorado.

Individual Pro Football Statistics

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Rushing

	Att	Yds	Avg	TD
Foreman, Minnesota	181	693	3.8	6
Otis, St. L.	171	673	3.9	3
M. Thomas, Washington	167	611	3.9	3
Metcalf, St. L.	130	610	4.7	5
Hampton, Atlanta	146	608	4.2	2
McCutcheon, L.A.	148	608	4.1	1
Newhouse, Dallas	138	550	4.1	1
Strachan, N. O.	126	508	4.0	2
Taylor, Detroit	136	444	3.3	3
Sullivan, Philadelphia	124	431	3.5	0

Passing (90 attempts)

	Att	Com	Pct	Yds	TD
Tarkenton, Minnesota	256	159	62.1	1853	15
Staubach, Dallas	251	138	55.4	1877	14
Munson, Detroit	108	65	59.6	826	5
Harris, L.A.	231	125	54.5	1740	10
Gabriel, Philadelphia	243	131	53.9	1462	13
Snead, S.F.	187	90	57.3	1076	8
Kilmer, Washington	319	170	50.3	1519	14
Morton, N.Y.	237	137	65.8	1528	9
Spurrier, S.F.	107	50	46.7	618	4
Hart, St. L.	258	133	52.0	1675	12

Receiving

	No	Yds	Avg	TD
Foreman, Minnesota	46	427	9.3	5
Payne, G.B.	38	509	13.4	0
M. Gray, St. L.	36	666	18.5	7
Taylor, Washington	35	505	14.4	5
Metcalf, St. L.	35	262	7.5	0
D. Pearson, Dallas	34	651	19.1	7
Gilliam, Minnesota	32	547	17.1	5
Young, Philadelphia	31	423	13.6	3
Gillette, N.Y.	31	420	12.5	1
Johnson, N.Y.	31	252	8.1	1

Scoring

	TD	PAT	FG	Pts
Fritsch, Dallas	0	33	17	74
Bakken, St. L.	0	22	14	66
Foreman, Minnesota	11	0	0	66
Dempsey, L.A.	0	32	14	64
Cox, Minnesota	0	30	10	60
Muhlmann, Philadelphia	0	13	14	55
Moseley, Washington	0	27	9	54
Mann, Detroit	0	32	11	54

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Rushing

	Att	Yds	Avg	TD
Simpson, Buffalo	225	1325	5.8	10
Harris, Pittsburgh	161	689	4.3	4
Mitchell, Baltimore	156	605	4.0	6
Morris, Miami	143	584	4.1	3
Riggins, N.Y.	133	535	4.2	4
Pruitt, Cleveland	122	523	4.4	3
Hardeman, Houston	130	502	4.2	3
Cunningham, N.E.	129	479	3.7	4
Coleman, Houston	100	475	4.8	3
Nottingham, Miami	111	473	4.3	10

Passing (90 attempts)

	Att	Com	Pct	Yds	TD
Ferguson, Buffalo	193	106	54.9	1596	18
Bradshaw, Pittsburgh	190	116	61.1	1455	12
Jones, Baltimore	234	136	58.1	1809	16
Anderson, Cincinnati	267	158	59.2	2302	14
Griese, Miami	179	111	62.0	1624	12
Ramsey, Denver	142	85	59.9	986	7
Livingston, K.C.	176	88	50.0	1245	8
Gregan, N.E.	101	51	50.5	677	5
Pastorini, Houston	189	97	51.3	1273	8
Fouts, S.D.	186	92	55.4	1743	2

Receiving

	No	Yds	Avg	TD
Mitchell, Baltimore	44	424	9.6	4
Branch, Oakland	38	614	16.2	5
Chandler, Buffalo	34	521	15.3	5
	34	419	12.3	0
Caster, N.Y.	33	651	19.7	4
Swann, Pittsburgh	33	577	17.5	7
Roan, Cleveland	32	378	11.8	2
Curtis, Cincinnati	31	645	20.8	4
Burrough, Houston	31	608	19.6	3
[illegible], Miami	31	575	18.5	4
Keyworth, Denver	31	212	6.8	1

Scoring

	TD	PAT	FG	Pts
Simpson, Buffalo	13	0	0	78
Stenerud, K.C.	0	19	17	70
Gertja, Pittsburgh	0	30	12	66
Nottingham, Miami	10	0	0	60
Mitchell, Baltimore	10	0	0	60
Turner, Denver	0	16	14	58
Yepremian, Miami	0	29	9	56
Butler, Houston	0	20	12	56

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Indonesia (air)	$ 136.50	75.00	Switzerland	S.Fr. 150.00	82.00
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Iraq (air)	$ 85.50	47.00	Tunisia (air)	$ 62.00	34.50
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Observer

Gobbled

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—President Ford came home with the turkey and put it in the East Room. "I've got the turkey" he told everybody, and his voice swelled with pride, for he had been fiscally responsible in negotiating the purchase and, although it weighed 537 pounds, it had cost him only $2.637 billion cash, which was nothing in Washington money terms.



Baker

Leading everyone to the East Room to see his prize, he cracked the door, stuck his head in and was struck a resounding feather blow in the nose. He withdrew and slammed the door.

Alarmed, Ron Nesse mounted a chair and peered through the transom. "That's the weirdest turkey I've ever seen," Nessen exclaimed. "It doesn't go 'gobble, gobble, gobble,' like turkeys are supposed to. It goes 'flap, flap, flap.'"

Henry Kissinger mounted the chair to see for himself, gazed a long time, then stepped down and addressed the President. "Who sold you this turkey?" Kissinger asked.

"It's a secret," said the President, grinning.

"You know, of course," said Kissinger, "that this is a highly unorthodox turkey."

"I know," grinned the President, "it weighs 537 pounds."

"It has only one wing," said Kissinger.

The President smiled.

"Nothing but one wing," said Kissinger.

The President nodded.

"No drumsticks. No thighs. No breasts. No back. No neck. Just one wing."

"And you'll notice," said the President, "that the one wing is the right wing. It's got no left wing, this turkey."

Dr. Arthur Burns, the wizard of currency, beamed delightedly though his pipe, "in that case, it will never be able to commit fiscal irresponsibility," he said.

Betty Ford said she was sure this was in its favor, but how was she going to roast a 537-pound wing, and even after she did, who was going to eat it?

"Eat it!" exclaimed Bo Callaway, the President's wizard of politics. "Nobody's going to eat this wing. We're going to fly it to victory next November!"

At these words, the wing beat so seriously against the door that the White House shook, and Donald Rumsfeld came running to tell the President that Ronald Reagan was on the telephone. "Reagan says somebody stole his turkey and he wants it back right away," said Rumsfeld.

"That's nonsense," said the President. "I paid cash to a reputable salesman of turkeys and snake oil, and threw in Nelson Rockefeller to sweeten the deal. The turkey is mine."

At the mention of Nelson Rockefeller, the wing uttered a blood-curdling flap and crashed against the door with such force that the frame buckled.

Everyone recoiled. Secret Service men drew machine guns, and the wing uttered another harrowing flap that sent the door crashing down. In an instant, an enraged mass of feathers was struggling to burst through the door.

As the Secret Service men took aim, the President threw himself between their guns and the turkey. "You can't shoot that wing," he cried. "Barry Goldwater is in there!"

With a horrendous sighing and flapping of feathers, the enraged wing burst free and began pursuing everyone through the White House.

"To the bomb shelter!" cried the President. "No wing on earth can break through those walls."

Everyone fled for dear life, escaping into the bomb shelter and sealing the hatch in the nick of time.

President Ford and his friends sat safely locked in the bomb shelter listening to the wing whistling happily in the kitchen above. "I'll go up and try to pacify it," said the President. And he did. He was never seen again. Someone who resembled him appears in the kitchen now and then holding a giblet chopper, but he has feathers instead of whiskers and hair.

Les Paul: the Inventor of the Les Paulverizer

By Larry Rohter

'I've had over 90 offers to put it on the market. My little black box is gonna knock everyone out. With it, I can multiply my guitar into an orchestra and my voice into a glee club.'

WASHINGTON (WP).—"I am as much an inventor as a musician," he says, and of course, he's right. Les Paul is probably the only guitar player in the world who possesses as many patents as gold records.

He is also one of the very few 59-year-olds who can honestly claim to be admired by the rock 'n' roll generation. The parents of today's teen-agers remember Les Paul for the records he and his wife, Mary Ford, made in the early '50s (they were divorced a dozen years ago), but the children of the people who bought "How High the Moon," "Lover" and "The World Is Waiting for the Sunrise" know him because of the solid-body, double-pickup electric guitar that bears his name.

The Les Paul guitar, manufactured by the Gibson Co., is the most popular guitar in rock 'n' roll. It is used by the Rolling Stones, Led Zeppelin, the Allman Brothers and almost every young musician who aspires to pop stardom.

Autograph Books

So when it was announced that the man who invented the first electric guitar in 1929, the first pickup in 1934, the "sound-on-sound" technique of recording in 1942 and the first eight-track recording machine in 1954 was coming to the Veneman music store in Rockville, Md., to demonstrate his newest invention, it was no surprise that a young audience turned up armed with autograph books and guitars.

Les Paul's latest gadget is called the Les Paulverizer. Paul —who was Lester Polfus until he left his hometown of Waukesha, Wis., at the age of 13, just half a semester short of graduating from high school, to go on the road with a jazz and country band—thinks it may be as revolutionary as anything he's ever developed.

"I've had over 90 offers to put it on the market," he says. "My little black box is gonna knock everyone out. With it, I can multiply my guitar into an orchestra and my voice into a glee club."

It's basically a question of knowing which button to press and what knob to turn. When Paul first constructed the Paulverizer 25 years ago it weighed more than 1,100 pounds, but over the years he has reduced its size and weight to the point where it can be attached to an electric guitar and will, at the mere flick of a switch, produce a variety of startling effects.

The black box enables Paul to record and play back up to seven tracks of guitar or vocals, and also includes capabilities for changing speeds, storing pre-recorded sounds, and adding vibrato, tremolo and echo. With Paul's natural flair for showmanship, the black box is made to look and sound almost like a toy, but it is clear that the potential of the device is enormous.

Voice of Crosby

At Veneman's, Paul showed an amazed and delighted crowd some of what his invention can do. To the sound of a tape of the voice of Bing Crosby, the man whom Paul accompanied after he left Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians in the late '30s, Paul laid down one track after another, adding counterpoint and filigree on each track, all the while smiling as the onlookers laughed and applauded. The effect was similar to that of Ravel's "Bolero," where one section of the orchestra after another comes in—except here it was one man, a little black box and six strings, adding to Crosby's voice a complete background of guitar, bass, piano, drums, horns and strings.

Most of the modifications on the Les Paulverizer have been made in the 29-room mansion in Mahwah, N.J., that functions as Paul's home, laboratory and recording studio. Paul's three sons, whose interests are similar to but not identical with their father's, often work with him.

$200,000 Worth

"I've got $200,000 worth of guitars lying around the house and two of my sons end up playing the drums," Paul jokes, using an unkind epithet for the percussion instruments.

The home studio has been used by performers as diverse as Aretha Franklin and Led Zeppelin, so Paul has been able to stay in contact with most of the major trends in pop music. He's recently resumed his performing career and has just completed a European tour that is intended as the prelude to a U.S. tour with two of the best guitarists in rock 'n' roll, Jeff Beck and Mahavishnu John McLaughlin.

Albums with Chet Atkins and Stephane Grapelli are also in the offing, but at the moment Paul is interested in meeting and talking to the younger and lesser-known musicians who have made the Les Paul guitar their favorite. "I want to answer the kids' questions, hear their problems and even repair their guitars if they want me to."

Vatican Puts Number of Catholics in World at 688,991,000

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 20 (UPI).—The number of Roman Catholics throughout the world has grown to almost 960 million while the number of priests, monks and brothers has diminished, according to Vatican statistics issued yesterday.

The Vatican Statistical Yearbook for 1973, containing the latest available figures, counted 688,991,000 Roman Catholics, making up 18.3 per cent of the world's total population of 3,803,999,000.

This compared to 664,398,000 in 1971 and 678,001,000 in 1972 —in each case including all persons baptized in the church without reference to whether or not they practice their religion.

The biggest concentrations of Roman Catholics were in the Americas with 336,300,000, an increase of 7,981,000 over 1972, and Europe with 261,736,000, up 166,000 from 1972. The total for North America was 56,244,000, up 247,000.

The yearbook said there were 413,672 diocesan priests and male members of religious orders in the world compared to 417,774 in 1972. But the number of candidates for the priesthood rose by 691. At the same time, 1,868 priests and 1,729 religious abandoned their vows, a drop of 1,964 from the total in 1972.

PEOPLE: *Caroline Kennedy Cancels a Party*

Caroline Kennedy has canceled plans for a birthday party, her 18th, after transatlantic telephone calls from her mother Jacqueline Onassis, a London columnist reported Thursday. Daily Mirror columnist Paul Callan said that Miss Kennedy told him: "The party is off. I'm not holding one next week, and that's it." A week ago, Callan reported that Mrs. Onassis made "urgent and shrill" calls to restrain her daughter's style of life while she is taking an art course at Sotheby's, the auction house. Caroline, with or without a party, turns 18 Nov. 27.

* * *

Any rat that makes the unfortunate decision to nibble on a mousetrap designed by jeweler Sidney Mobell of San Francisco will at least go out in style. The mousetrap is made of 14-carat gold, and the bait contains diamonds in the shape of a cheese wedge. It may not be a better mousetrap, but, with a price tag of $3,000, it is certainly more expensive than most. "I honestly feel that every household should have a solid gold mousetrap," Mobell said. "It works. I'd use it in my own apartment but I can't stand the sight of blood."

* * *

Christine Keeler, the former call girl whose part in a sex scandal 12 years ago led to the downfall of a British cabinet member, sat in a London bankruptcy court Wednesday as her estranged husband Anthony Platt blamed his money troubles on maintenance he had to pay her and his first wife. Platt, a former businessman, claimed that he was worth £320,000 five years ago and now had debts of £40,000. He was appearing on a bankruptcy examination on a petition by Miss Keeler, who claimed he owed her £2,400 in maintenance for herself and her child. "Until this woman is off my back, I cannot see how I can do anything," complained Platt, 36, who agreed that he had been ordered to pay £3,500 a year maintenance to his first wife and £2,500 a year to Miss Keeler, 33, who left Platt three years ago and is now seeking a divorce. The case has been adjourned to an unspecified date.

* * *

Marijuana possession charges against the wife of ex-Beatle Paul McCartney were dismissed



Christine Keeler

Wednesday in a Los Angeles court when the judge accepted a report that she has undergone successful psychiatric counseling in London. Linda McCartney, 33, was arrested last March 3 when a California highway patrolman stopped her car for a traffic violation and found a small amount of marijuana in her purse. The judge advised her to spend at least six sessions with a psychiatrist or psychologist and when she did so, dismissed the charges.

* * *

Grand Rapids, Mich., is about to get the boyhood home of President Ford as a gift from the Veterans Administration, but the city has made it clear it won't spend the estimated $40,000 necessary for restoration. However, a committee headed by Carl Mo[illegible]genstern, a retired banker, hopes to raise the money.

* * *

A northern Arizona woodcutter's story of being abducted in a spacecraft was discounted when he failed to show up for a lie detector test Friday. Travis Walton, 22, of Snowflake, Ariz., said that he had been taken aboard a hovering craft Nov. 5. Navajo County Sheriff Marlin Gillespie and his undersheriff, Kenneth Coplan, said that Walton, his brother Duane and their mother were well known for their firm belief in flying saucers.

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SAT., NOV. 22, AT AMERICAN Pro-Cathedral, 23 Ave. George-V, M° George-V. St. Georges Anglican Church will hold their big Xmas Bazaar at 2:30 p.m. All are welcome.

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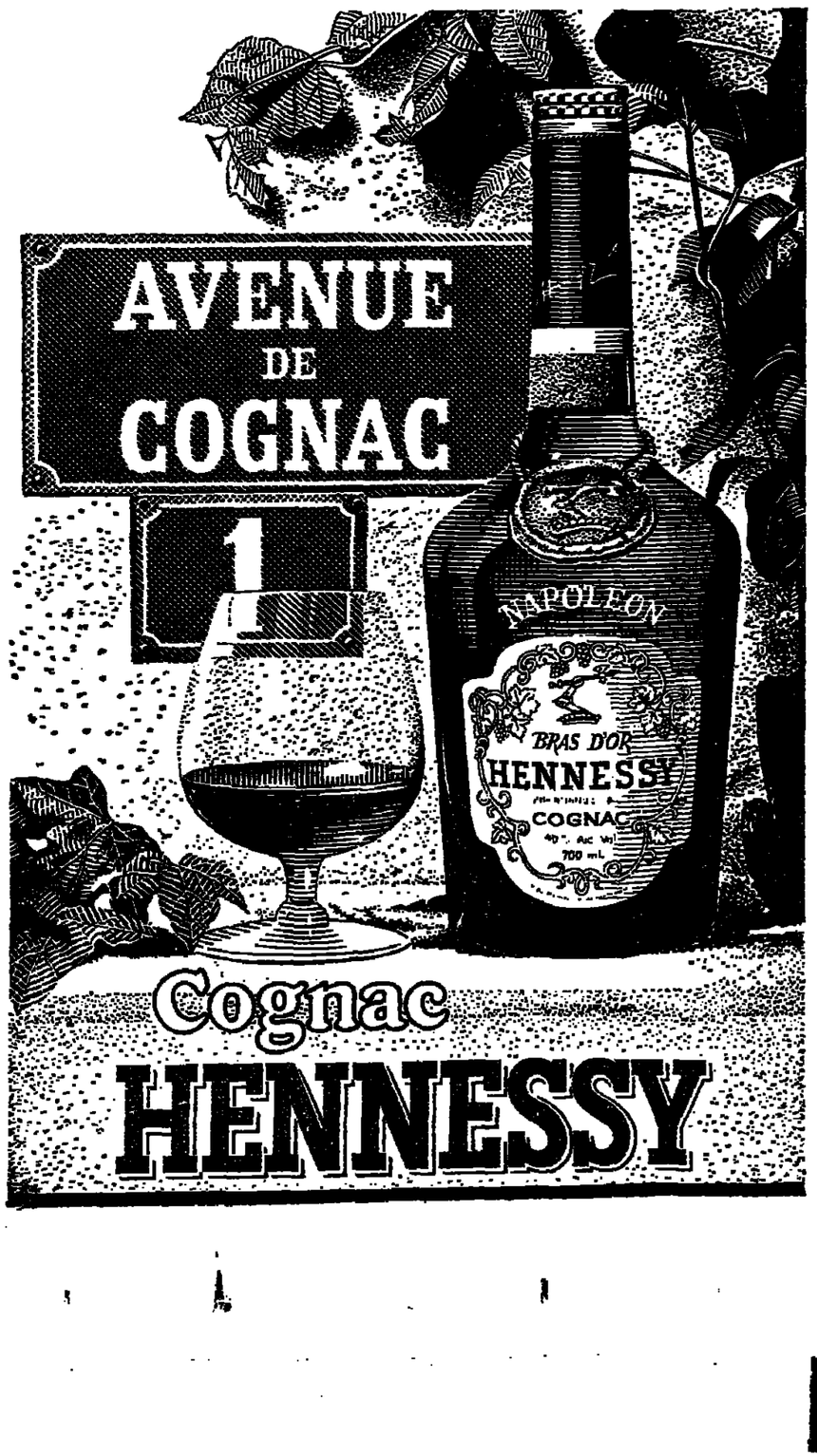
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